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THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Our telegrams this morning present a very fair idea of the situation in Louisiana. The democrats, it appears, have adopted the policy of starving the radicals out of the state house building. It seems they have laid seige to the capitol not for the purpose of attacking it, but to prevent supplies of provisions and refreshments from reaching the Packard legislature, which is barricaded in the building and guarded by metropolitans. The latest accounts are to the effect that the democrats, satisfied with the results that have already been brought about by the movements inaugurated on Tuesday, will make no hostile demonstrations, but will leave events to shape themselves.

The organ of the Packard-Kellogg faction, growing uneasy over the situation of affairs, is represented as advising President Grant to declare martial law in Louisiana until such time as congress may decide as to the legality of either of the contesting adminstrations. It is not probable, however, that Grant can be induced to take such a step.

It is stated that Kellogg has been "elected" to the United States senate for the long term by the Packard legislature, and that Antoine will be chosen for the short term. The only interesting feature of this election is a curiosity to fathom the fortitude that enables these wretches to go through such a farce in such a solemn and laborious manner.

A significant incident of the day is related in our dispatches to the effect that when the Nicholls' militia filed past the custom house, the windows of which were filled with federal soldiers, they brought their arms to a carry and gave the federals a rousing cheer, which was returned in the most vigorous and enthusiastic manner.

Appearances indicate that while the democrats will force no conflict with the radical factions, they will firmly refuse to recede from the position they have fairly won at the ballot-box, even though Grant, as Don Cameron says he will, assume the responsibility of deciding as to which is the legal government "when he has all the facts before him."

A CORRECTION.

We desire to correct an error into which we were led by the vagueness of an associated press dispatch. The dispatch in question stated that Gen Longstreet had arrived in New Orleans for the purpose of taking charge of the militia, and the presumption was, judging from the part the general took in opposing the McEnery movement, that he was on the ground in the interest of the Packard faction. It turns out that General Longstreet went to New Orleans for the purpose of taking charge of the militia organized by Gov. Nicholls. We cheerfully make the correction.

THE house committee on the privileges, powers and duties of the house of representatives on counting the electoral vote have agreed on only two points: 1. That the president of the senate has not power to count the vote. 2. That the house has equal power with the senate in counting the electoral vote.

THE Bennett-May duel pans out thinner and thinner. We shall expect to hear to-morrow that Polo Jim appeared on the ground, snapped a casual cap in the air, and then fled nimbly to the nearest water tank. We sympathize with Jim.

THE election of Mr. E. P. Speer as the clerk of the house, by the large majority that he received yesterday, was a very high compliment to his popularity. He will make one of the most efficient clerks the house has ever had.

THE addresses delivered in the senate and house yesterday by President Lester and Speaker Bacon were models of terse and vigorous eloquence. They will be found reported in our local columns.

WHEELER took dinner with Hayes yesterday. What conclusion the two great unelected arrived at over filberts is, of course, among the mysteries.

BAYARD AND HILL.

They Occupy the Same Position.

Editors Constitution:—Please publish the following extract from a recently published statement of Senator Bayard. It will be seen that the distinguished senator from Delaware and Mr. Hill occupy the same position as to the presidential issue. Really, it begins to appear that Mr. Hill is a leader of democratic sentiment after all. In the light of the events of the past fortnight, how shameful appears the conspiracy against Mr. Hill. Senator Bayard was the favorite of the south for the St. Louis nomination. His utterances are at all times entitled to especial weight, because he is the acknowledged leader of the democratic side in the senate.

It is something remarkable that he should express himself almost in Mr. Hill's own language:

"We need," he says with great truth "of all things, serenity in order to see things as they are. If Mr. Hayes is inaugurated under the sanction of law, there should be no suggestion of violent resistance. I do not believe that he will be inaugurated in violation of the forms of law. I think I see already a better spirit prevailing. I believe there are moderate and patriotic men enough in the two houses of congress, on both sides, to get together and settle this question honorably and justly. I believe some one has been elected, and, if there is doubt who has been chosen, the constitution contains clear and ample means for solving it. If on the 14th of February it does not appear that an election by the several colleges of electors had been accomplished, the provisions for an immediate election are supplied in clear terms by the same charter of powers. When this result is made known the people will demand and the honest men on both sides in congress will see to it that the person lawfully entitled is inaugurated, and no violence will be needed and none will be tolerated."

JUSTICE.

THE CABLE BROKEN.

Several Vessels in Port From the Storm.

FORT MONROE, January 10.—The revenue steamer "Hamilton," Captain Hamlin in charge, arrived to day from an extended cruise, and reported the bark Dannebrag, from Bordeaux, for Hampton Roads; bark Irene, from Grimsbsy, and bark Hildo, from Ohio, for Baltimore, anchored in Glynn Haven bay. The bark Adelaide, from Rio, and bark Keeplen, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, were off the cape, beating in.

The telegraph cable across Hampton Roads is broken between the fort and the Ripraps. An office has been opened on the Ripraps until the cable is repaired.

A Church Burned

MORRISTOWN, N. J., January 10.—The south street Presbyterian church was destroyed by fire. It caught from the furnace pipe. The loss is $30,000. It was insured for $25,000.

THE SWELLING TIDE.

IT WILL ROLL FROM LOUISIANA THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNION.

Returning Boards Can Count as They May, But the Men Who Cast the Ballots Will Stand by Them

Gov. Nicholls in Full Possession, and Putting His Government Into Thorough Organization.

The Capitol Besieged and the Inmates Being Starved Out.

The Rump Elects Kellogg to Carry Pinchback's Dirty Certificate.

Bennett's Dueling Escapade Trying to Run the Gauntlet of the Courts.

Railroad Accidents, Steamboat Disasters, Churches Burned, and Other News.

SEIGE OF THE SPOILERS.

GOV. NICHOLLS' MILITIA CORDONED AROUND THE STATE HOUSE.

Starving Legislators—Plenty Egress but no Ingress—The Rump Elects Kellogg to the Senate—Packard's Only Hope in Federal Interference, Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—About six o'clock to-night, the Nicholls militia, about 5,000 strong, had

A REVIEW ON ST. CHARLES STREET,

opposite Lafayette square. As they marched through the streets they were cheered by men, and the ladies who thronged the galleries waved their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with Springfield rifles with bayonet and cartridge boxes, though some were armed with carbines, shot guns and old muskets, and marched in a manner that showed they were familiar with the duties of the company. Seven companies were detached for duty and marched off to different points. Some are

PATROLLING THE CITY

to-night, but most of them were disbanded for the night. All ages, from 16 to 60, are represented in this militia, and all nations, except the African, are represented. As they passed the custom house this morning on the march to Jackson square, the windows on old Levee street were

FILLED WITH UNITED STATES SOLDIERS,

the militia brought their guns to a carry arms, and gave three cheers, which were responded to by the soldiers.

BESIEGED IN THEIR CASTLE.

At nine o'clock to-night, the agent of the associated press attempted to enter the state house to interview Governor Packard, but was halted by the Nicholls police, and refused admission. Governor Packard and the legislature are in the state house, but the new police have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside.

PERFECTLY QUIET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 7:30 a. m.—Everything is perfectly quiet, and with the exception of a few armed squads patroling the streets, with the white ribbon badges of the Nicholls police, there is nothing to indicate the events which transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night so far as known. There is no indication of a gathering of the armed hosts of yesterday. Both sides are exceedingly reticent in regard to their intentions, and nothing is known of them outside of their trusted friends.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF REACHING A GOVERNOR.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—On visiting the state house this morning, the writer found a line of Nicholls' police on the south side of St. Louis street, and on the opposite side a line of Metropolitans. The former permitted him to pass, but the latter halted him until word from Gov. Packard was received to pass him. On entering the building he found the Metropolitans looking as if they had been

ON DUTY ALL NIGHT

without sleep, and the members of the legislature presented a similar appearance. Gov. Packard, who had just returned from breakfast, looked as cool and collected as on yesterday. He stated that there was no change in the situation since last evening, beyond the fact that the house would have a quorum which was prevented on yesterday by the fears of the members. The senate only lacks one to complete a quorum. Ex-Governor Kellogg, United States Marshal Pitkin and others were present and engaged in earnest conversation. All were very reticent and declined to give any information as to their intentions.

THEY WANT MARTIAL LAW.

In its leading editorial on affairs of yesterday the Republican also says: "As we have at present no government in this state whose authority is undisputed, and as there are two or three congressional committees trying to find out the truth about the late election, perhaps the president may deem it his duty to establish martial law until such time, if ever, as congress shall come to some conclusion and agreement in the premises.

CALM AND SATISFIED.

Noon—There is no change in the situation, nor is there any trouble anticipated. The Nicholls party assert that they are satisfied with the situation and will make no further aggressive advances.

THE SENATORIAL PANEL.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1:40 p. m.—The republican legislature in joint session has just elected ex-Gov. Kellogg to be United States senator for the long term. The indications are that Lieut. Gov. Antoine will be elected to the short term.

YESTERDAY'S WORK

There is much discussion here over the legal aspect of yesterdays proceedings. The democrats allege that Chief Justice Ludelin, who was appointed by Governor Kellogg a few days since, could not hold over, while the republicans claimed that the chief justice had authority to remove the sheriff before he took possession of the supreme court room.

A ballot was had in the republican legislature this evening for United States senator for the short term, which resulted in Antoine, 15; Pinchback, 21; Lewis, 13; Beathe, 9; Sattering 9. In the house, after the ballot Warmouth made a motion, which was carried, that the speaker instruct the sergeant-at-arms to see that members had free ingress and egress to the state house. To-day an injunction was sued out of the fifth district court by Attorney General Ogden enjoining Alfred Shaw from acting as judge of the superior civil court, lately create by the republican legislature.

The democratic legislature balloted once for United States senator to-day without result.

A REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The Nicholls government has organized a regiment of field artillery.

Gov. Nicholls to-day made numerous appointments of peaceful officers.

Three Napoleon and two Gatling guns were taken from the state house to-day by the Nicholls government and drawn through the streets by bodies of men to the Washington artillery armory.

Among those voting for Kellogg for senator to-day were Wadsith, Albert, Leonard and Gen. McMil. The latter two were members of McEnery senate of 1872.

FEDERAL ACTION.

The Part Taken in the Affair by General Auger so far, and the Authorities at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The secretary of war and president were in consultation to day, upon the subject of the telegraphic information received here officially from New Orleans, through military and other sources, and it was decided to send a telegram to the military commander at that post, giving

THE EXACT POSITION

of the general government in the matter. Accordingly the following was telegraphed from this city:

SECRETARY CAMERON TO GEN. AUGER.

WAR DEPT. January 10, 1877.

Gen. C. C. Auger, New Orleans:—It is reported that the state house in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your order. It is the determination of the president to see that the legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises he will decide which should be recognized

[Signed.] J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of war.

THE REST OF IT.

The following with the dispatches from Cameron to Auger sent last night and at noon to-day, comprise all the official correspondence.

GEN. AUGER TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., January 9th, 1877—Received at Washington 4:20.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary War, Washington, D. C.—The armed bodies are the new police and the armed posse are acting unde. orders of the Nicholls government. They have substantially possession of the city, except the statehouse. The arsenal and supreme court are reported to have surrendered to them. I have declined to interfere on either side unless there was a violent breach of the peace. My orders simply authorize me to prevent violence and bloodshed. None has yet occurred. I will communicate your dispatch to Mr. Nicholls.

C. C. AUGER, Brigadier general commanding.

A SECOND REPORT.

"Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., Jan. 9th, 1877. Received at Washington, D. C., 5:00 p. m.

HON. J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington:—Have just received assurances from Gen. Nicholls that the armed forces under his orders will be disbanded at once, and that he has given strict orders that no disturbances should occur. The state house has not been disturbed.

C. C. AUGUR, Brig. Gen. Commanding."

EUROPE.

SHUFFLING OUT OF IT.

The Russian Minister Backing Down From His High Claims Against Turkey.

LONDON, January 10.—The Times, discussing the statement that the porte is elaborating a new scheme based on the Andrassy note, anticipates little result if Turkey is permitted to fence with the proposals of the powers. The game of delay has lasted too long, and we are all beginning to feel that the attitude of the conference is somewhat humiliating, but some signs appear to show that forbearance has nearly reached its limits. Prince Bismarck is said to have forbidden his representatives to discuss any further concessions. Impatience is visible in other quarters, and unless the Turks suddenly change their tone a rupture may come any day.

A dispatch from Pera to the daily Telegraph reports that great excitement prevails among the Turks in consequence of reports circulated by a Turkish newspaper of Russian defeats in Turkistan, and crowds of people are parading the streets of Constantinople cheering over the news.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—According to the registrar general's return, the deaths from smallpox rose last week to 116, against 75 the previous week. The metropolitan hospitals contained 859 smallpox patients on Saturday last, against 823 the previous Saturday. About 200 cases were refused admission during the week for want of bed room.

LONDON, January 10.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette says that, Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian representative, in a confidential communication to Midhat Pasha on Saturday, urged the acceptance of certain points of the conference proposals, and indicated means of evading the others. He advised the acceptance of an international commission with consultative powers only. He suggested the appointment of officers of instruction instead of the establishment of a foreign gendarmie; and the appointment of a Bulgarian instead of a European as governor of Bulgaria. He guaranteed Russia's assent to the proposals thus modified. He denied in the course of his letter that Russia incited Servia to make war.

POKING UP JIMMY.

The Bennett Case in Court—The Witnesses Sent to Jail for Contempt.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Dr. Chas. Phelps, who was connected in some way with the May-Bennett duel, was subpoenaed before the grand jury to-day by the district attorney to testify concerning it. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself, and being brought before Judge Gildersleave, a court of supreme sessions, and still refusing, he was committed to the city prison for thirty days for contempt of court.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The counsel for Dr. C. Phelps has applied to Judge Donohue of the supreme court for a writ of habeas. The petitioner says he was subpœnaed before the grand jury and asked to answer certain questions tending to show that he was cognizant of some alleged crime, whilst it had occurred outside of the jurisdiction of this court, which he refused to answer, and was committed for alleged contempt of court; that the grand jury had no jurisdiction to enquire into the matter, because the answer to their questions would tend to expose him to prosecutions in another state for felony, wherefore he prays for a writ of habeas corpus, &c. Judge Donahue granted the writ and made it returnable in the supreme court Tuesday morning.

The following are the questions asked by the grand jury: On leaving New York on Sunday, did you see James Gordon Bennett? When did you last see him? Did you know of any hostile meeting having occurred between Mr. Bennett and Mr. May? After leaving New York Sunday, where and where did you see Mr. Bennett? At whose request or intervention did you leave New York on Sunday?

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

The Agents of the Y. M. C. A. South-ern Bound.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—This morning Messrs. T. K. Cree and G. A. Hall set out on their tour of Christian visitation among the young men of the south. They act under the direction of the international young men's Christian association committee. The tour contemplated extends from Virginia to Texas. Thirty-six places will be visited, the first being Petersburg, Virginia, where the state Y. M. C. A. convention of Virginia will be held on the 12th instant. Seven similar conventions have been arranged for at the south upon the line of their route.

A $70,000 Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., January 10.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed several buildings including a grocery and hardware store. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

AMONG THE SOLONS.

THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

The Work of the Committees—The Pacific Roads—The Powers of House—Caging Mr. Orton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A deputy sergeant-at-arms left Washington last night to serve on William Orton a writ of subpœna for his arrest to bring him to the bar of the house to answer for an alleged breach of its privilege and a contempt of its authority in failing to appear before Morrison's committee with certain papers and telegrams. The sergeant-at-arms has not heard from his deputy.

NEW YORK, January 10.—President Orton is under arrest and will be taken to Washington to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The special house committee on the privileges, powers, and duties of the house of representatives on counting the electoral votes have so far agreed on only two points: First, the president of the senate has no power to count the votes; second, that the house has equal power with the senate in counting the electoral votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At the close of the session of the house yesterday, a communication was presented from the secretary of war in response to the house resolution dated December 8th, giving him the disposition of the United States troops. In accordance with this showing, the troops here include an ordnance detachment, companies A, C, E, F and G of the 1st artillery; C, G and I, 2d artillery; A, D and E, 3d artillery; I, 4th artillery; and C, 5th artillery; in all, fifty-one officers, 720 men, total 771. The number of troops scattered through the southern states, excluding Texas, amount to 3,681 officers and men. Of these, 1,005 are in Columbia, S. C., and a nearly equal force is massed at New Orleans. Nearly one-half of all the troops in the south are within the state of South Carolina. The entire army roster is given at 27,000. This city and the south include at the time of the return about one-half of the armed force of the country.

The report of the Texas Pacific railroad committee to the house is delayed by the bitter contest over the branches. There are seven of these represented before the committee, three centering at St. Louis and two at New Orleans. Senator West supports the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg road, commonly known as the Backbone, in which he is said to be largely interested, as well as in the North Louisiana road. The Louisiana delegation in the house unanimously support the New Orleans Pacific railroad.

It is generally apprehended that the sacrifice of the New Orleans Pacific railway will seriously jeopardize, and probably defeat the bill granting government aid to the whole enterprise. The friends of the New Orleans Pacific railroad state that it is under rapid progress of construction by subscription from citizens of New Orleans and the county parishes, while the backbone has done no work, but relies upon its charter of 1871 and its land grant, which expired last March.

The military are constructing a telegraph line between the war department and the arsenal.

President Orton will report himself under arrest to-day to the sergeant-at-arms of the house.

The New York banker, Dimond, submitted his books to the committee of privileges and elections. They develop nothing. It is transpiring that the national democratic committee retained lawyers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and that the lawyers got the money.

In the house, Mr. Savlor of Ohio, and Mr. Durham of Kentucky, are having a spirited fight over the bridge interests between Cincinnati and Covington.

The bill authorizing a bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington, without a pivot draw, was discussed for three hours and then defeated.

In the senate, a bill for commissioners to an international conference on the silver question, was discussed for an hour without final action. Holman's amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, reducing the compensation of ministers abroad, was discussed in a committee of the whole. No vote reached.

Mr. Spencer also presented a joint resolution of the Alabama legislature asking congress to approve an act of that body for the construction of a breakwater in the bay and harbor of Mobile. Referred to the committee on commerce without conclusion. Adjourned.

Mr. Boutwell presented a petition of the Boston board of trade, asking congress to provide by law for the appointment of an international convention, to consider the expediency of remonetizing silver coin, and to fix the value of silver in relation to gold coin, and until such international convention of the subject silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars. After some discussion, it was referred to the committee on finance.

Several bills of no public importance were introduced during the morning hour, and the senate then resumed unfinished business, it being the house bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States.

The Pacific railroad committee of the house was in prolonged session to-day.

THE ROGUS CHECKS.

More Developments of the Latest Swindle.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 10.—Four or five days ago, a man purporting to be in the south for his health, went to the First National bank of this city, stating that he wished to invest some money until spring, when he wanted it back to go to Europe. He deposited for collection five checks for $5,000 each, drawn by the First National bank of Lowell on the First National bank of Boston. After depositing, he desired $5,000 in cash to go to a neighboring point to invest, and would leave the remainder to his credit. The checks were regular bank checks, numbered, and signed with what appeared to be the signatures of the proper Lowell bank officials. The cashier of the First National bank declined to advance until he could hear by telegram from Lowell bank. Next morning he received a telegram stating that the checks were forgeries. The party who deposited the checks gave his name as Thomas H. Morgan, of Mass., and left on the first train after the telegram was sent to Lowell, and has never returned here as far as ascertained. Nobody was victimized here. Morgan is a respectable looking man, slightly grey whiskers, appears to be about fifty-five years of age, and talks with strong New England accent.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

A Rail Mischievously Misplaced.

PENSACOLA, January 10.—The south bound mail train on the Pensacola railroad, was thrown from the track last night by a misplaced rail. M. Butler, fireman, was fatally injured, and Steve Ledbetter, engineer, was badly hurt. Two trains had passed the scene of the accident an hour before, just before dark when all was right. The engineer saw the misplaced rail, but too late to stop the train. Everything shows it was deliberately displaced. The company has offered $1,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

TUMBLED OVER.

Railroad Accident on the Great Southern Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—An accident occurred on the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Great Southern railroad this morning. Train No. 16, from Richmond to Louisville, ran off the track at Gilbert's station. One coach and the baggage car rolled over flat on their sides, but were not much damaged. Fifteen passengers were on the train, eight of whom were injured, none seriously. All continued their journey. [illegible] passed the wreck [illegible]

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of the Houses—Hon. E. E. Lester Elected President of the Senate—Hon. A. O. Bacon Speaker of the House.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10, 1877.

THE SENATE.

The senate met at 10 a. m., and was called to order by the secretary of the last senate, Hon. JNO. W. MURPHEY, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN, chaplain of the last session.

The following senators-elect answered to the call of the roll and took the oath of office:

Messrs. Asbury, Bryan, Bush, Bulloch, Brewster, Clifton, Cabaniss, Cody, Cureton, Deadwyler, England, Furman, Godfrey, Gamble, Harrison, Harkness, Mattox, McLeod, Reid, Ragsdale, Staten, Shewmake, Wessalowski.

The Hon. RUFUS E. LESTER of Savannah, was unanimously elected president, and Hon. E. P. HOWELL of Fulton, was likewise unanimously chosen president pro tem.

PRESIDENT LESTER'S ADDRESS.

President LESTER spoke as follows:

I thank you for this compliment, and the least I can do will be to try to deserve it. Recognizing, as I do, that the whole duty of a presiding officer is nothing more and nothing less than to so direct the business of the body within the rules prescribed for its government, that the true expression of its will may be declared, there can be no excuse for a failure to discharge the duties of his station properly, unless it arise from a misconception of the rules and ther proper application. That I shall be free from errors in this respect is more than reasonably can be hoped for. And I feel the weight of this responsibility the more knowing that mistakes often lead to consequences which make them little less than crimes. I shall, therefore, bespeak your indulgence to palliate my short comings and shall rely upon your co-operation in my efforts to discharge my duty to you and to the state.

The subjects that are likely to command your attention, many of them may be exciting and serious. And in the midst of heated discussion we are apt to give way to feeling. Hence I would urge upon all a thorough knowledge of the rules of the senate and the principles of parliamentary practice, so that discussion and debate may be kept within due bounds.

We assemble at a time when it is doubtful whether we can congratulate ourselves upon the prospect of prosperity and peace. The state of Georgia, it is true, through much tribulation has been so far favored as to be permitted to resume her station in the sisterhood of sovereign states. The tramp of soldiers sent to throttle the liberty of her citizens has become a part of the history of the past; and so far this is a cause of congratulation. But an event is about to transpire in the history of this country to which every citizen is now looking with anxiety any many with alarm for the safety of American institutions. The events that are to transpire in the national congress on the 14th of February may tell of constitutional liberty preserved and perpetuated or they may foretell of a despotism pure and simple to arise upon the ruins of a constitutional republic. Reverencing as our people do the constitution, and disposed as they are to conservatism, it cannot be expected that their representatives should be indifferent spectators of the scenes that are transpiring. Whatever may be said of a Georgian's proclivity to secession, a matter so much misunderstood by our brethren on the other side of the line, he would be the last man to yield his devotion to the forms and essence of the constitutional government of the United States. Hence, whosoever shall attempt to exercise authority and power over the people or the states without the sanction of constitutional powers is a usurper, and as such need not expect to find favor in the eyes of Georgia.

It occurs that there is to be a contest between two citizens of the republic over the succession to the chief magistracy of the country. They hold widely different views upon many questions of national concern, and each is backed by powerful political parties. One or the other is entitled to exercise the functions of this high office. The people of the states have passed upon this question in the only constitutional way. But neither can assume these functions unless he be the choice of the people expressed in the constitutional manner. But either should assume it if he be the actual choice so expressed. This is his title to his office, and he has nothing further to do after the vote of the electoral college is publicly opened before the two houses of congress, except to take upon himself the oath of office and assume his duties.

Should the two houses of congress agree in this matter the whole country would unquestionably accept the result, whatever it might be. But should they not so agree, and the house should fail to elect, where is the power or right to determine this question? It must be somewhere. There must be a president. Where else can it be but in the states, whose duty it is made to make the selection, and each must decide for itself whom its constitutional duty requires it to recognize and obey as president.

It is to be hoped that so grave a duty as this will not devolve upon the state of Georgia, but that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be reached beforehand. But should it come to this I believe you will not be wanting in that wisdom, that moderation, that patriotism, that courage, by which your ancestors illustrated the state, and which so befits the high office of senator, to dare to do your duty under the constitution and the laws as you conceive it without regard to the hazard. I believe that our people and you as their representatives, will so exercise those virtues of patriotism, that when the history of this era shall be made up it will be written that in the hour of peril the people of Georgia had sufficient of intelligence to discern the duties of loyalty to their constitutional government, and sufficient of patriotism and courage to maintain them.

Hon. WM. A. HARRIS, of the county of Worth, was unanimously elected secretary.

A. J. CAMERON, Esq., the old messenger, went over the track triumphantly, and so did Col. J. B. CUMMING, who was re-elected doorkeeper. Both of these gentlemen have served the senate well and their re-election is a just compliment to their faithfulness and efficiency.

Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN was chosen chaplain for the session.

Reporters were, by resolution, invited to seats in the senate.

The doorkeeper was authorized to appoint an assistant to keep the gallery.

The rules of the last senate were adopted without amendment, and the secretary of state instructed to furnish the senate one hundred copies thereof; also, one hundred copies of the list of standing committee of the last senate.

A committee was appointed to notify the house of the organization of the senate.

A recess until a quarter to 1 p. m. was taken, awaiting the organization of the house.

Senator BLACK moved to extend the time of adjournment, which prevailed.

Senator DUBOSE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the state librarian be directed to furnish each senator with a copy of the acts and journals of last session; also of the code, if practicable. Adopted.

Senator MCDONALD offered a resolution that the librarian be required to suspend a map of the state in the senate chamber for use during the session. Adopted.

Senators [illegible] and BLACK were appointed a committee on part of the senate to wait on the governor and inform him that the business of the senate was complete. The senate then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The house of representatives was called to order at 10 a. m., by J. L. SWEAT, clerk of the last house.

Prayer by Rev. D. E. BUTLER, D. D

SWORN IN.

The roll of counties was called in alphabetical order, and the members elect therefrom sworn in by Hon. LAMAR JOHNSON, judge of the supreme court.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The first business in order being the election of speaker, Hon. H. H. CARLTON of Clark, nominated Hon. A. O BACON of Bibb.

The roll of counties was called and the members voted viva voce. Mr BACON received the unanimous vote of the house, (167) and was declared elected. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Representative HOOD, of Randolph, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Mr. BACON, and escort him to the chair. The motion prevailed.

Representatives HOOD, of Randolph, PRICE, of Lumpkin, and MOSES, of Muscogee, escorted him to the chair.

Upon taking the chair, Speaker BACON delivered a chaste and eloquent address, which was greeted with applause. He spoke as follows:

SPEAKER BACON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I most sincerely thank you for the distinguished honor you have done me. In accepting the position to which you have assigned me, I am impressed by the fact that we have assembled at a time of unusual solemnity and responsibility. It is true that we are ever prone to magnify the perils of the present and to forget the dangers of the past. But it is not due solely to such disposition that the conviction is found in every thoughtful mind that we stand in the immediate presence of a most momentous crisis in our history. The rapidly occurring events of the past two months, the startling announcement of bold revolutionary ideas by men high in power and influence, the subversion of civil governments by the military arm of the central power, the existence of conflicting governments in two states, and the possibility if not the probability, that within a short time there may be two officers, each claiming to be the legal executive of the federal government; the concentration of troops at the federal capital, and the unblushing avowal of the intention to maintain the ascendancy of a political party in defiance of law, and if need be by the use of arbitrary military force, all present the most serious menace to the stability of our government and the preservation of republican institutions. Custodians and guardians as are this people of the great constitutional rights secured by our race in the struggles of five hundred years, the possibilities of the next sixty days are truly appalling.

The only safe foundation upon which a republic can rest is the political virtue of the people; and the complete exposition of that virtue can only be found in a general reverence for and obedience to law. And whenever the general sentiment of the mass of the people can sustain and justify a great usurpation, based upon a plain violation of law, although no immediate disaster may follow, unless the future shall belie the past, it is the evidence of the fatal disease which will surely be followed by decay and political death. Acquiescence in the foul wrong will but postpone the fatal day. [Applause.]

But if the public virtue is sufficient, and asserts its power, in tones which must be heard and words that cannot be misunderstood, these dangers will disappear as the night flees before the coming sun. This is a matter which is justly exciting the deepest and most wide-spread solicitude, and men of every class and occupation are anxiously enquiring of each other, shall the republic live, and shall the great principles be perpetuated, for the preservation of which the government was organized? Or will there be a change, and if so will it take the shape of a despotism or the more horrible shape of anarchy? The gravity of these questions cannot oe overestimated. We are not directly charged with their solution, but their existence imposes increased responsibilities upon us. In our complex system of government, we, as state legislators, are the most immediate representatives of the people. State governments are peculiarly charged with the preservation of those rights which most closely affect the person and property of the citizen; and violations of private right by the general government, have always been accomplished by striking down the well-established prerogatives of a state government, interposed as a shield for the protection of its citizens. While we are peaceably assembled here it is difficult to realize, but truethat in two states armies are marshaled to exclude the legally elected representatives of the people from their legislative halls, and within the capitals of each there sits, fenced in by bayonets, a mockery upon representative government, the thin disguise of republican form, by which the central power despotically rules a people with a military force.

We too have been subjected to the trying ordeal. In days not long past, the tramp of the federal soldier has echoed through the corridors of this capitol, and then, under his arbitrary finding, twenty-one legal members were ejected from this hall. But Georgians now happily control their own affairs. Under the rule of aliens disorders, strife and lawlessness disgraced the state; but now law, order, peace and contentment reign throughout her borders. For six years we have had undisputed and unrestricted control of our state government, and the finger cannot be put upon any act passed during that time that did not operate equally upon every class of the community. Her burdens have been laid uniformly upon all, and her bounties have been dispensed without discrimination and with an equal hand to every class and every race. Georgia is too strong not to be generous, too chivalrous not to be just. (Applause.)

At this time, while danger threatens without, harmony is essential within. And while we pledge in no uncertain voice our loyalty to constitutional law, state and federal, let us see to it that no word spoken and no act done shall destroy that harmony or give aid to the enemies of law and of peace; and in the present as in the past, let us show to all our people, of every class, that their liberties, and their persons, and their property are never so safe as when confided to the fidelity and the honor of the true sons of Georgia.

Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN was chosen chaplain for the session.

Representative WALSH nominated Hon. H. H. CARLTON, of Clark, for speaker pro tem.

Upon counting out the vote it was ascertained that Representative CARLTON had received 103 votes, and was therefore declared unanimously elected.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Representative BLACK, of Richmond, nominated Colonel EUGENE P. SPEER, of Spalding.

Representative PRICE, of Lumpkin, nominated THOMAS B. IRWIN, of Cobb.

Representative SMITH, of Oglethorpe, nominated C. W. SEIBELL, of Hart.

Upon counting out the vote Mr. SPEER received 120 votes, Mr. IRWIN 39 and Mr. SEIBELL 14. Mr. SPEER was declared duly elected and was sworn in by the speaker.

ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

The following gentlemen were nominated for doorkeeper:

A. A. Lovelady, of Pickens.
E. W. Bates, of Carroll.
B. H. Miller, of Hancock.
W. McConnell, of Monroe.
J. E. McDuffie, of Telfair.
J. A. R. Worthington, of Douglass.
T. G. Ballew, of Talbot.
R. B. Hutchins, of Fulton.
J. M. Austin, of Clayton.
E. A. Woolward, of Houston.
L. Mulis, of Coweta.
W. D. Paris, of Paulding.
A. L. Barge, of Jackson.
T. R. H. Tumm, of Murray.
E. Elmore, of Coweta.
G. Looper, of Dawson.
G. W. Culpepper, of Merriwether.
David White.

Mr. Bates was withdrawn before taking the vote.

The ballot stood: Miller, 112.

This being a large majority of the votes, he was declared elected.

The other votes were scattered throughout the list of candidates. Mr. Hutchins of Fulton and Mr. Lovelady of Pickens received a flattering vote.

MESSENGER.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for messenger:

W. B Jones, of Troup.
G. F. Woodliff, of Forsyth.
N. Shellnut, of Carroll.
A. C. Smith, of Clayton.
J. R. Smith, of Coffee.
J. G. Pound, of Fulton.
E. W. Wilson, of Pike.
J. C. Ragsdale, of DeKalb.
Rev. J. R. T. Brown, of Coweta.
J. B. Morgan, of Jasper.
L. B. Parker, of ——
J. M. Simmons, of ——

The ballot stood: Smith, of Coffee, 90. Seventy-nine votes were distributed among the remaining candidates. Before the vote was announced quite a number changed their votes to Smith of Coffee. He was declared elected.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

Representative ROBSON offered a resolution that the house proceed to draw for seats, that the names of counties be placed in a hat, the members all withdrawing from the hall, and as their counties are called to come forward and take their seats, which was agreed to,

The members withdrew from their seats. Worth county was the first drawn, and Heard county, the last.

ORGANIZATION.

A message was received from the senate, through C. J. Wellborn, announcing its organization.

Representative STEWART, of Spalding, offered a resolution that the clerk notify the senate of the organization of the house with its officers, which was agreed to.

Representative STEWART, of Spalding, offered a resolution that the speaker appoint a committee of three to wait upon the governor and inform him of the organization of the general assembly, and that they were ready to receive any communication he may have to make to them, which was agreed to, and—

The SPEAKER appointed as said committee Representatives STEWART, of Spalding, POPE and HAMMOND.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Representative COX, of Troup, offered a resolution that the speaker be authorized at his leisure to appoint a chaplain for the house.

Representative HOOD opposed the resolution. It was an unnecessary expense. There were a number of preachers in the assembly who might do the praying as it was good missionary ground. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed by yeas 83, nays 63.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Representative STEWART of Spalding offered a resolution that the speaker appoint a committee of three to revise the rules of the house, and that until the committee report the rules of the last house be enforced, which was agreed to.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS.

Representative JAMES offered a resolution extending the courtesies of the house during the session to the press, which was agreed to.

Representative STEWART, of Spalding, from the committee to wait on the governor, reported they had discharged that duty and the governor would communicate with them in writing.

COL. J. L. SWEAT, of Clinch, is assistant clerk; E. D. GRAHAM, of Dade, journalizing clerk, and H. P. WILSON, of Fulton, reading clerk.

On motion of Representative TURNBULL the house adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Packard's Inauguration.

New Orleans Picayune, 9th.

About one o'clock, Packard and Antoine entered the house, accompanied by the usual formalities in the shape of persons and committees. The house was under barricade, and the people excluded, and in this surrounding was Packard inaugurated.

After the subsidence of the legislative enthusiasm, Packard took the stand and made his speech.

Mr. Packard piously commenced by invoking divine protection, which was decidedly needed under the circumstances. He considered himself "called" as chief magistrate of the state, and thought that some protection other than his party was able to offer him, was necessary. He then proceeded to speak of bulldozing and political murders, and concluded, as a positive result that he was elected. Furthermore, he would invoke the aid of the federal power to sustain him. He was magnanimous enough to think that the mode of assessment pursued in this state might be bettered by a change, and recommended legislation to that end. [Here

...e Daily Constitution
...DAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1877.
...HE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

...announce the name of Mr. WIL... HEMPHILL, our business man... the candidate of THE CONSTI... for state printer.

...der to the course of our news... as a basis of our claims on the ...atic party of Georgia, and to ...eral completeness and efficiency ...printing establishment as to our ...y to promptly and properly per... the work.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT TEXAS.

About one year ago we took occasion ...doubt the wisdom of those who, fol...wing the land agents and speculators, ...sh pell mell into Texas without ...owing where they are going to settle ...pon, or what they are going to do. We even intimated that some of them ...ould find graves sooner than homes. For this we were soundly scourged in a western paper by a good Texas brother who took it into his head that we were slandering Texas. He replied and argued the case extensively setting forth among other things the surpassing healthfulness of his great state. We don't want to stir him up now, lest even Texas should not keep him in health. We say in advance—this article is no attack on the Lone Star State. But we do warn certain of our readers, who are restless at home—they hardly know why—to look before they leap. We call upon those of our people who read the papers, and who are personally informed on these subjects, to give wholesome advice to their less informed neighbors who are being drawn into this annual tide of emigration. In the New Orleans Advocate, of January 4, is a letter from Bishop Keener anent his recent visit to the Little Rock conference. There is a paragraph in the bishop's letter that we call upon all who are about starting, they know not whither, to read and ponder. The bishop says: "The rush on the Cairo and Fulton railroad into Texas is only equalled by the rush on the same road out of Texas. Besides the train we were on, consisting of six or seven cars, there was a second train behind of nine cars, all filled with movers from the Carolinas and the gulf states to the west. Baggage and children, boys and girls, men and women, all unmindful of the land from which they come out, and seeking a better country, lay in uncomfortable heaps wherever trains missed connection at the depots on the route. I am satisfied that motion is the mania of the southwest and west, and that it impoverishes far more than it improves the condition of our people. 'Stay at home, subsoil, and plant North Carolina peas,' would be my advice to all men who are tolerably well off in either of our gulf states."

Such scenes among the emigrants as Bishop Keener describes we have witnessed with our own eyes. And they are indeed pitiable.

Now, on this whole subject we have ...a few points to make, and without ...ussing them:

1. People who leave the older states ...ve up many advantages they will not ...ve long enough to gain in their western homes. And they will not appreciate the blessings they now enjoy till they have lost them.

2. They risk too much, going, as most of them do, without having prepared the way for their families. If they make good settlements, on their hap-hazard plan of emigration, it will be an acci...

3. People that can't make a living in the older states will be poor in Texas. The successful and the prosperous there, as here, work.

4. Don't be trapped by sharpers. The advertisements, handbills, posters and circulars, by which land agents and emigrant-ticket agents push their schemes, are not to be relied on. Most of them are descriptive. They do not give real information; they only excite the imagination of their victims. What these agents, for the most part, aim at is commissions. If they can sell tickets they are happy. If their victims are disappointed, and at the end of a year want to come home and can't buy return tickets, the sharper suffers no damage. Has he not his commissions? If they can rake together enough money to come home, the ticket-seller is happy again.

If people will leave the states that gave them birth, let them know what they are about. And thousands go west every year who are totally unprepared for what they undertake; who go on a venture; who stake all on a chance and lose it.

BY WAY OF REQUEST.

We do earnestly hope that those gentlemen who are applicants for office under Gen. Colquitt, and who fail to get what they ask for, will not follow the custom usual among disappointed office-seekers, and try to hinder the efficiency and tear down the character of the man who was obliged to refuse their request.

It is needless to say that this request is made through no personal motives. Gov. Colquitt is able to take care of himself. His character is way above the reach of suspicion, and his majority of 35,000 votes, unexampled in our history, gives him a margin that the malice of a legion of malcontents could not cover. But Georgia has an interest in this matter. The number of applicants is large beyond precedent, and the vigor and persistency with which they press their claims is patent to everyone. It will be a lamentable thing for Georgia to see each of these men, fighting the executive officer of the state, through personal venom, and assailing his character, through a personal spite. It is the integrity of the state, and the honor of the commonwealth, that such efforts should be frowned down by a pronounced public opinion. Gov. Colquitt has averred all the time that he would promise no man an office. This averment he has doubtless kept. He avers that he has made no entangling alliances, and has not driven a single political bargain. He declares that his appointments shall all be made with an eye single to the public good. Then let there be a graceful acquiescence in his decisions—whatever they may be.

We should not allude to this matter, except that it seems to have become the fashion for the past few years, for disappointed applicants to become open and active enemies of the executive, denouncing him on every side. Let us have no more of it. Let us have seen the last of this sickening campaign of personal abuse, in which Georgia's highest officer in whom her pride and glory is presumed to reside, is pronounced on the street-corners like a bummer.

COL. ROBERT HESTER.

...ester, of Elberton, is an appli... ...of the northern circuit. ...rmerly the senator from the ...th district, and a very able man. ...e is satisfied that if appointed he ...ill give general satisfaction, and ...e judge that will honor the bench

A CANDIDATE FOR OBSCURITY.

Upon divers occasions, and at various times, we have alluded to Marcellus Stearns, late governor of Florida, and these allusions, it is to be feared, were by no means tempered with the gracious compliments that would seem to be due to the exalted position of an ex-governor of a sovereign commonwealth. But the edge has been taken from our spite. Our prejudices have been conquered. We can even afford to discuss the unhappy ex-governor in a spirit of toleration, if not of forgiveness. He is a rascal, to be sure, but then the country is full of rascals. He is a carpet-bagger, an exile from the lumber regions of Maine, but when we remember that his choice, along with others of his class, lies between emigration and starvation, we can almost afford to forgive him for the royal manner in which he and his coadjutors have robbed and plundered the people of Florida. He became governor by accident, but an accident is merely one of those mysterious dispensations of a chastening Providence.

Let us do the wretch justice. Less unscrupulous than either Chamberlain or Kellogg, he recognized defeat when he saw it, and gracefully yielded to the behests of the inevitable. It would be unjust as well as unprofitable to inquire into the motives that prompted him to retire before the democratic majority that confronted him. It is enough to know that he yielded. Moreover it should be remembered that upon an occasion not too remote to be beyond the recollection of our readers, he made a vain attempt to turn the government of Florida over to a democrat, in consideration of a place in the United State senate; and it was through no fault of his that the bargain was not made. It was the result of an antique disposition on the part of certain democrats which led them to look with abhorrence upon such transactions—a disposition so extremely old-fashioned that those who were instrumental in preventing the consummation of the trade have been held up to scorn by Stearns and his organs in the most ridiculously plaintive manner.

But it is all over now. The senatorship has resolved itself into one of those little chateaux in Spain that all of us are wont to hug to the bosom of our imaginations. The fight is over, the victory is won, and Stearns (what a suggestive name to write with the toe of a boot) is a prominent candidate for obscurity. His election to that position is assured, and not all the returning boards in the universe can succeed in counting him out.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislature, which assembled and organized yesterday, is composed of a very fine-looking body of men, having, in this respect, a decided advantage over any general assembly that has met in Atlanta during the past five years. Newspaper criticisms have apparently had a salutary effect upon the people, and as a consequence they have chosen representative men to represent them—men of intelligence and capacity, who seem to thoroughly appreciate the wants of their constituents and the necessities of the hour, and who have already developed a desire to take hold of the busidess of the session in a business-like manner. We shall be disappointed if the present general assembly does not prove to be the most economical body of legislators that has assembled in Georgia since the war. The indications all point to a short session, into which, we predict, will be crowded an immense amount of beneficient legislation.

In the organization yesterday, Hon. Rufus E. Lester was elected president of the senate; Hon. A. O. Bacon speaker of the house; Hon. W. A. Harris secretary of the senate and Mr. E. P. Speer clerk of the house. These are all excellent selections, and the names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee that the routine business of the two houses will be dispatched with promptness and efficiency.

MURTAGH'S MUDDLE.

Washington is excited over a dirty affair that could not well occur outside of the republican party. Murtagh, who edits Grant's kitchen organ, is the hero or the villain, as you will, of the plot. It began when Mr. Whittborne's naval committee began to press Secor Robberson to the wall. Robberson induced Murtagh—they sleep in the same political bed—to shadow Mr. Whitthorne. Murtagh was president of the police board. He set snares for Mr. Whitthorne in the shape of fast women, but, says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the latter fell as harmless on Whitthorne as would castor oil on a graven image. The detectives and the chief of police secretly declined the dirty service although pretending to acquiesce. The plot was therefore barren of results, and Murtagh decided to go for the chief's scalp. The chief thereupon threatened Murtagh with disclosures of some of his villainies. Murtagh became alarmed, and induced Grant to relegate the whole board to private life. He did so, but that did not appease the wrath of the chief of police or of his detectives. Murtagh's attempt to defame Mr. Whitthorne and some of his other villainies were then fully disclosed.

On Monday the matter was brought before the house of representatives, and a select committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the board of police commissioners, of whom Murtagh was the official head. Mr. Le Moyne is the chairman, and Mr. Candler a member, of this committee.

POLITICS AND COLLECTION PLATES.

Recently a radical, who is also a preacher, tackled old Uncle Remus on the subject of politics.

"I understand, old man," said he, "that you are a democrat."

"I dunno 'bout dat, boss."

"Well, it comes pretty straight."

"I know day got two sides, one what day call dammy crat an' de udder what day call radical, but I don't bodder wid 'em w'en de weddar ain dis still."

"But I hear you vote the democratic ticket every time."

"I wote wid my young master what I nussed w'en he want no bigger dan a buck rabbit."

"Now don't you know that this is going back on your color?"

"But hitain't gwine back on my belly, an' if I don't lend 'er dat de fus' co' a rain dat come 'long mout wash de color right outer me. I ain't takin no chances in dis bizness, boss. I'm a gittin' ole, an' de ol'er I gits de hoorrier I gits—I dus for a fac'."

"Look at me. I vote the republican ticket, and I'm not losing any flesh."

"You sorter preaches 'round like, don't you, boss?"

"Sometimes. Yes. Why?"

"'Cose dat's whar de fun comes in. I don't git no chance fer ter feed outen no beaver hat, an' I don't eat often no plates what day takes up church kickatuns in. I'm a mighty lonesome ole nigger, an' I has ter scuffle 'long de best I kin widout sarry congargashun at my back."

The preacher looked at his watch, and said that he would talk some more another time, while Uncle Remus, with a serene smile upon his venerable face, went down the street singing:

Oh! whar shall we go w'en de gret day comes,
Whar shall we go?
Whar shall we go?
We mussen go nudder
How mussen go sinners will be colch'd out into
An' fine no latch to de goldin gate?

THE LEGISLATURE.

—Colonel William A. Harris smiled readily all over his countenance when he was elected secretary of the senate without opposition. He was as beautiful and limid as if this was his successful inaugurations. He graces the secretary's desk, and his voice takes in all the senators.

—Senator Reese, of the twenty-ninth district, Major Wilson, of the forty-third district, and Mr. T. P. Perry, of the ninth district, were by resolution of the senate, permitted to select their seats before the drawing.

—Colonel Rufus E. Lester's address was well received.

—Senator Bush, of the eighth district is a good speaker. He states his points with clearness.

—Dr. Duggar, of the house, wears a beaver hat. He misses Major J. S. Warren, of Savannah.

—The standing committees for the senate and house will be announced to-day.

—Over forty applications for page.

—Considerable electioneering for chaplain's place.

—More applied for offices at the commencement of the present legislature than ever before.

—Mr. Pratt Adams, of Chatham, is a young man but is an eloquent speaker, and will have great influence in the house.

—Senator DuBose is the youngest man in the senate. He has had two years' service, and makes a good senator.

—Senator Clifton wants to adjourn and go home in twenty days. He wants a convention.

—The ladies say Senator Black is the best looking man in the senate.

—Col. John B. Camming received a flattering vote for doorkeeper, and A. J. Cameron ran well for messenger. They have been in so long they are hard to beat.

—Colonel Fry and Mr. Hillyer will be in the judiciary committee. Mr. James ought to be chairman of the finance committee.

—The average member had better mind how he speaks in the house, or he will be used up by some of the speakers.

—Colonel Allen D. Candler is one of the solid men of the house.

—Colonel John D. Stewart will never speak but on a question that stands it, and will be listened to by all the members when he does talk.

—H. G. Turner, of Brooks; W. M. Hammond, of Thomas, and J. C. C. Black, of Richmond, were members of the last legislature and were among the able men of that body. They are all of the very best men of the country.

—There is a contest for seat between A. L. Hawes and W. W. Dews, of Baker county. Mr. Hawes has the *prima facie* case.

—A negro wants the seat of Mr. G. A. Mallette, of Camden county.

FACT AND COMMENT.

—MR. GLADSTONE does not disdain to use postal-cards, much to the horror of the flunkies who write to him.

THE sultan is about to spend one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on the wedding festivities of his two sisters.

MR. GLADSTONE, it is said, has realized the extraordinary sum of $60,000 from his pamphlet on the "Bulgarian Horrors."

"YOUNG MAN," he said solemnly, "I'm sorry to see you smoking tobacco," and the young man assured him that he wasn't—that it was a Connecticut cigar.

MR. SARTORIS is as graceful a dancer as the Prince of Wales, and may be classified as a train wrecker. Like most Englishmen, his dancing reminds one of solemn efforts to jump over saw logs.

TWO Bostonians forgot to have the snow removed from their sidewalks, and they were arrested and fined so quick that they thought the wheels of justice run by electricity.

DONALD G. MITCHELL made his reputation years ago in his "Reveries of a Bachelor" (by Ike Marvel); he has long been leading a quiet farmer's life; and now his first book is being translated into Italian.

GOV. WEST, of Wisconsin, says: "When I hear a soldier say he voted as he shot, I set him down as a narrow-minded bigot, a hospitable bummer, or a fellow who shot himself to the rear at the first sound of conflict."

MR. REDFIELD'S first letter as a newspaper correspondent was on grape-culture in Tennessee. It was rejected, and he then plunged into politics. Thus a great agricultural writer was nipped in the bud. It is the waste-basket, after all, that rules this country.

JOHN J. FALOR, of Chicago, formerly an editorial writer on the Chicago Tribune, and now a practising lawyer, was severely injured at Ashtabula. On being asked how he escaped, he said he knew nothing of the accident until he was told of it at the hospital. He went to bed in the sleeper at half-past six. How he was rescued nobody at present can say.

WHEN a young and inexperienced man has been invited to dissect the turkey and is in a cold perspiration over the uncertainty as to which end the wishbone is situated in, nothing pleases him so much as to have the scientific person who is present request the company to watch and note the beautiful system of anatomy displayed in a fowl.—Norwich Bulletin.

THAT form of New Year's folly known as making calls is likely to pass away. The New York Mail says: "There was a time when it was a matter of duty for every true Knickerbocker to go the grand rounds. We remember seeing John Inman, the painter, and Washington Irving going arm in arm up Broadway on a New Year's morning. But that was long ago. We are another people now."

MR. SANKEY'S idea seems to be that no church should have a large organ or quartette choir, or a set of singers who speak their words in a way impossible to be understood, or who sing according to musical taste instead of from the heart. He recommends that the choir be composed of Christians trained in the Sunday-school, and who shall have their place near the pulpit, where they can face the congregation, and be near the minister.

TRAGEDIES like this occur in golden California: "John G. Dawes left two weeks ago with his flock of 2 000 sheep for the north. While crossing the alkali lands near Tulare he camped for the night, and in the morning when he awoke he saw his sheep all lying down but one, and on examination found that there was but that one alive. They had all quietly died in the night—a loss of more than $5,000."

IT is worth noting as an indication of the times that many of the leading saving banks in the western cities begin the new year with an announcement of reduced rates of interest. In Chicago, for instance, three of the strongest institutions there have led the way, and the signs there are that others will soon follow. These banks heretofore have been paying depositors six per cent. for their money. In the future it will be five.

"I HAVE fully resolved," he said at the breakfast table, "not to touch a single drop of the Old Thing this year, so help me gracious." His wife looked pleased, and all his friends congratulated him when they heard of the new departure. When he went home at 11 o'clock he was hurrahing for General Jackson, and calling on the Louisiana returning board to throw him out if he ever touched a drop of the Old Thing in his life. Subsequent developments revealed the fact that the Old Thing was water.

THE Pensacola (Fla.) Gasette says: "A good shot was made last Thursday by Capt. T. W. Hutchinson, who was out deer-driving a few miles from the city. He was on his 'stand,' and thinking, from the voices of the dogs, which were on a mixed trail, that nothing would come his way soon, he laid aside his gun, and was resting comfortably, when suddenly two deer came leaping through the black jacks. Snatching up his gun he fired before he had regained an upright position, and both deer fell dead side by side. They were both killed 'stone dead and never fluttered.'"

THE hoppo, of Canton, being in mourning for his mother, does not, says the Shanghai Courier, receive any visitors save those who call upon official business. To such, however, he is at home. He is, of course, unshaven, and is clad in coarse white hempen garments from head to foot. He sits upon a very low stool or dais, if not upon the ground itself, and greets such callers as are admitted with a very low obeisance. In a recent conversation with a friend of ours, he described the imperial audience accorded to him in Peking some months ago, before he started for Canton. The Empress Dowager remarked upon the fact that he was about to fill a post where he would probably come a good deal in contact with foreigners, and warned him to be careful. "Whatever you do," said her imperial majesty, "let your policy as always conciliatory, and do not embroil yourself with western officials." The hoppo appears a man of some tact and discrimination.

St. James Hotel, Florida.

This favorite House is now open. Passenger Elevator, good table and other appointments found in first-class Hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Rooms secured by mail or telegraph. Address J. R CAMPBELL, Manager. dec9—42m

—Surely no one so foolish to suffer from Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sores in the Nose, when you can be cured by this new antiseptic Powder, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. Trial Boxes, by mail, 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Champagne.

HIDSECK & CO.

Dry Monopole Champagne.

PAUL JONES,

SOLE AGENT

For Atlanta, Ga.

jan11—d1w

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at TEN CENTS a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

CHILD LOST.—Yesterday a bright colored mulatto child, six years old, name Josephine Sims, in grey shawl and red bonnet, strayed and was lost. A reward will be paid on delivery at No. 10 Jenkins street. jan11—d1t

WANTED—Agents that are F. and A. Masons to call at National Hotel, Room 9, Atlanta. jan10—d1t

WANTED—Three good Traveling Agents, to sell an article used in every business house. Apply to Dr. J. H. Morey, Cannon House, between 8 and 10 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m. jan11—d3t

WANTED—To rent or buy, a second hand set of Parlor Furniture. Terms must be reasonable. Address, stating terms, etc., D. M., care Constitution office. jan11—d1t

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—One or two acres of land fronting the W. & A. or M. & W. R. R., within or near the city limits. Address Land, P. O. Box 209. jan10-d3t

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE can be accommodated at 108 Marietta street, in five minutes' walk of the Capitol. jan10-d3t

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Good board and lodgings can be had on reasonable terms, at the "Every Man's Home," 124 Peachtree street, next to the Governor's Mansion and convenient to the Capitol. Apply to Mrs. Dr. Roy. jan10 d3t

"WORK WANTED."—A gentleman of long experience, who can give unquestionable reference, is out of work, and must have a place. Will let the employer fix the price. Willing to do anything honest to feed his family. Address J. J., Box No. 91, Atlanta, Ga. jan9—d3t

STOP—Members of the Legislature at the St. Adams' House, 40½ Decatur street, where you can get elegant rooms and board, at $5 00 per week. jan9—d1w

WANTED—By two young men ANY honorable employment in the State or city. Good reference given. Address Southern Policy Holder, Atlanta, Ga. jan9—d3t

FOR RENT—That large 16 room Boarding House, corner Forsyth and Peters. Apply to W. P. Inman. jan10-d1t

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Each member of the late firm is authorized to make settlements and execute proper receipts.

J. A. STEWART,
H. D. AUSTIN,
E. L. WINHAM.

January 10th, 1877. jan11-d1t

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

—OF THE—

Merchants Bank

OF ATLANTA, GA.

ON JANUARY 1st, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$191,714 87
Over Checks		7,617 66
Expenses and Taxes		4,901 61
Premium		4,430 74
Real Estate		13,940 00
Furniture and Fixtures		1,403 07
Banks and Bankers	$167,838 80	
Currency	83,353 79	
Gold Coin	59,287 00	
Silver Coin	890 00	
		309,943 59
		$533,951 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$308,600 00	
Profits	40,730 87	
Deposits	274,954 27	
Banks and Bankers	15,866 10	
		$533,951 54

A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared by the Directors January 3d, 1877, payable on demand.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, President.
W. A. MOORE, Vice-President.
WM. W. CLAYTON, Cashier.

Estray Notice.

JOEL BRITT of 1294th district, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, this day jailed as an estray one dark red COW, with white spots on back and belly and white face, with bell on. Appraised at $10 00.

Unless the same is proven by or before the 20th day of January, 1877, it will then be sold on the premises of said Britt, the taker up, at No. 20 Boice street, Atlanta, Georgia.

JNO. T. COOPER,
Clerk C. O.

Jan11—d1t

Estray Notice.

J. B. LAWSON, of 1234th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, has this day jailed as an estray one dark red COW, about seven years old, with a little white under the belly and unmarked. Appraised at $10.

Unless the same is proven by or before the 30th day of January, 1877, it will then be sold on the premises of said Lawson, the taker up, on Peachtree Road, just outside the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta. This January 6, 1877.

JNO. T. COOPER,
Clerk C. O.

jan11—d1t

Atlanta Musical Institute

BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Class Singing, also, Classes for Children; Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue,

PROF. A. SCHULTZE,
67 Whitehall Street.

dec26—d1y

Fayette County Deputy Sheriff's Sale

WILL be sold before the Court House door in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of January, 1877, the following property, to-wit:

Eleven (11) fine Mules, ranging from four to six years old; three hundred bushels of Corn, more or less; three hundred bundles Fodder, more or less; one lot of shattered Oats. Levied on as the property of J. H. D'Vaughn, by virtue of and to satisfy a distress warrant issued from Fayette Superior Court in favor of Groover, Stubbs & Co., vs J. H. D'Vaughn, and said by order of the Ordinary of Fayette county, after advertising the same for the space of ten days. This January 8th, 1877.

J. PORTER,
Deputy Sheriff.

jan7—d10d

Notice of Publication of Sheriff's Sales.

FROM and after this date the Sheriff's Sales of Fulton county will be published in The Atlanta Constitution.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff
Fulton county.

jan4—d30d

B. WOODWARD & CO.,

Cotton Brokers

WE have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery. dec9—d6m

C. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Holbrook Property.

ON PETERS STREET.

WILL sell, on the premises, at three o'clock, Thursday evening, 25th instant, a 6 room Cottage, fronting 50 feet on Peters street, besides a 10 foot entrance, next door east of G. B. Adair's Mansion on Washington street.

This is a rare, comfortable place; convenient to schools, churches, &c.

Perfect title.

Terms—Half cash; balance 3 and 6 months, 10 per cent. interest. jan10—d4t

TEACHER.

A LADY with nine years' experience in teaching, and a graduate of the Vokes, Solo and Class Singing, also, Classes for Children; Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue,

PROF. A. SCHULTZE,
67 Whitehall Street.

dec26—d1y

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money by averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Face-ache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear-Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, or Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 10 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

CALLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

nov28—dcod&w1y-n-tue

Livery Stables.

Cumming Hack Line

In connection with the

U. S. Mail.

I will run a regular 2-horse Hack from Cumming to Duluth, leaving Cumming Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Duluth, 3 p. m. Leaves Duluth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Cumming, 3 p. m. I will also, on every Friday, carry passenger and light Freight from Cumming to Amraet, connecting with the

Gainesville and Dahlonega Hack

Good conveyances can be furnished to any neighboring towns in Cumming. Careful Drivers.

ROBT. A. CAMP, Proprietor.

aug1—d1f

New Livery Stable

Opened out at

Mt. Airy, Ga.

In connection with the Stable at Clarkesville, for the traveling public, by

CHURCH & JONES.

PARTIES visiting Clarkesville, Narchoochee Valley, Tallulah Falls, etc., will always find good Hacks at Mt. Airy or Clarkesville.

Hacks always Ready

at the arrival of each train, North and East.

aug1—d1f CHURCH & JONES.

Livery Stable

AND OMNIBUS LINE, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

BUS meets every train, both at the Georgia and North-Eastern depot. Call for Cooper's Bus.

J. Z. COOPER.

nov19-d1awtw

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Williams, Langston & Crane, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE.

Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1877.

THE undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Wholesale Grocery business in the city of Atlanta, Ga., under the firm name of

LANGSTON & CRANE,

in which Thos. L. Langston and Benj. E. Crane, of Atlanta, Ga., are the general partners, and Geo. W. Williams, of Charleston, S. C., is the special partner. He having contributed to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Said partnership to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1879.

THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE,
General Partners.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Special Partner.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1877.

jan4—cod6w

Libel for Divorce.

E. H. Smith vs. Tyrus T. Smith—Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court—October Term, 1876.

IT appearing to the Court from the return of the Sheriff in the above cause that the defendant is not to be found in said county, and further that said defendant resides out of the State of Georgia.

It is ordered that defendant show cause, if any he has on or before the first day of the next term of this court why the prayer of the petitioner and libellant should not be granted under the law.

And it is further ordered that this order be published by the Clerk of this Court once a month for four months preceding next term in THE CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in this State, published in the city of Atlanta, in said county.

Done in open Court 26 November, 1876.

C. PEEPLES, Judge S. C. A. C.
LYON & NISBET,
Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court.

nov 9—d4m4m WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door in the city of Gainesville, Hall county, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One tract situated in the forks of Brown's bridge road and Lawrenceville road, improved, and containing ten acres, more or less, formerly known as the "Frost" tract, and conveyed by G W Frost to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage.

Also, portions of fractions situated in the Chattahoochee ridge, in the 9th district of Hall county, lots numbers 106, 108, 103, 104 and 105, amounting to 316 acres, more or less, and more fully described in deed of Young J Harrington to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage. The said T J Harrington reserving the Gold and Diamond interest during his natural life.

Also a certain Head Right tract on Chattahoochee ridge, adjoining lands of Wm Heat and others, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

The above tracts of land having been assigned to the estate of B Y Sage, deceased, on an application for partition through the Superior Court of Hall county, as more fully appears in the return of the Courts Commissioners, May 16th, 1876.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MAHINDA R. SAGE,
Administratrix.

jan5—d1w3d

Byington's Hotel

MACON, GEORGIA.

Nearly opposite Passenger Depot

THE attention of the traveling public is respectfully called to the above named house. It is FIRST CLASS in all its appointments, with moderate charges—only $2 00 per day.

G. W. & E. T. BYINGTON,
Proprietors.

nov3—d2w

Stockholders Annual Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Atlanta, on the third Wednesday in January, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting such other business as may be necessary to be transacted.

T. BEALL,
Secretary.

dec27—d3td

Printing.

PRINTING!

PRINTING!

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

V. P. SISSON & CO.

26 Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Neat--Cheap--Prompt

EVERYTHING PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART--FROM A CARD TO A POSTER.

Mercantile and Railroad PRINTING.

Letter Heads,	Bill Heads,
Pamphlets,	Envelopes,
Cards, Tags,	Statements,
Handbills,	Posters,
Programmes,	Receipts,
Bank Checks,	Drafts,
Notes,	Bonds,
Diplomas,	Catalogues,
School Circulars, &c., &c.	

LEGAL BLANKS

of the latest and most approved forms always on hand.

All the Forms in Bankruptcy, including Assignees' Title Deeds.

☞ *Orders from abroad will have prompt attention. Address,*

V. P. SISSON & CO.,
No. 26 Broad St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

V. P. SISSON,
B. F. BENNETT.

Undertakers.

C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Flak Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter, promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

BOHNEFELD & BLILEY,

Undertakers & Cabinet Makers,

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WE have now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the last-at improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.

☞ with greatly reduced prices. ☜

Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention and our person supervision.

Gilt-Edge Furniture, Wood Carving and Patterns, made to order

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
FRANCIS X. BLILEY.

aug28—ao11y

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

H. C. & J. P. KISER & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec28—d4mo H. C. & J. P. KISER & CO.

Stockholders Meeting Atlanta Street R. R. Co.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Street Railroad will be held at G. W. Adair's office, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. G. W. ADAIR, Secretary.

jan10-d3d

WE SELL

Gillett's Cream Dry Hop Yeast

A. C. & R. F. Wyly,	Jas. R. Wylie & Co.
Boynton Bros.	W. L. Hubbard & Co.
J. W. Goldsmith,	Fuller & Smith.
T. J. Dabney,	Dunn, Ogletree & Co.
T. J. Lowe & Bro.	McMillan & Snow.
P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.	Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Williams, Langston & Crane.

oct27—d3m

Assignee's Sale.

N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of a general order issued by the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Tennessee, we will sell at the office of the Southern Life Insurance Co., No. 10 W. Alabama street, in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1877, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., all the personal property in said office, consisting of 5 final Office Desks, one Fire-Proof Safe, Chairs, Matting, Carpets, Wardrobe, two Lounges, Gas Fixtures, one Fine Counter, Letter Press, Partitions and other articles. Terms cash. Sold as the property of the Southern Life Insurance Co., Bankrupt.

O. ROLLINGER,
C. P. PATERSON,
J. A. MORRIS,
Assignees.

jan6—4jan23,31,28,feb3

Ready-Made Clothing.

DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK

FAILURE.

I tried to draw a perfect circle;
But hand unskilled and eye untutored
Marked failure ere the bending segments
Grew like two lovers life together.

I tried to make a perfect poem;
But rugged rh. me and rude expression
Marked failu e, er. my eager verse
Had formed the weft-work of a strophe.

Yet I had seen on bound'ess ocean
The circle of the ship's horizon,
And I had felt the poet-power
In presence of a noble woman.

PERSONAL GOSSIP

—Mr. J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News, is in the city.

—Captain John A. Reid, of Putnam is one of the hardiest men in the house. He will make one of the most efficient members of the general assembly, and when he has anything to say he will say it pointedly, pithily, and vigorously.

—Nothing that can happen in the house will disturb the equanimity of Uncle John Maund, of Talbot. His quaint humor gives him a decided advantage in a running debate, and he will be a hard man to handle. At the the proper time, we trust he will rise in his place and tell the house how he skipped off the bluff at Eufaula.

—Frank Leverett, formerly the member from Putnam, is in the city. He will stay until the legislature gets fairly under way.

—The editors carried the day in the race for the clerkship of he house Eugene Speer fits in the place like it was built especially for him.

—Hinton Wright, the reading clerk of the house, flings his voice around like it was a foot-ball. The members have to dodge it or take the consequences.

—Mr. W. C. Davis, of Eatonton, is in town.

—Of the four negroes in the house, Jim Bue, of Glynn, seems to be the most intelligent.

—Captain W. W. Paine, of the Chatham delegation, seems to grow broader across the shoulders and more good humored every day.

—Next to Cochran, of Pierce, Pratt Adams, of Chatham, is the youngest member of the house of representatives. He is a good lawyer, a ready debater, and a hard worker.

—Turnbull, of Banks, is eager for the fray. He is prepared to worry the more staid members on every question that comes up. He is a lively talker, and knows just where to plant his rhetorical javelins.

—Reid, of Morgan, has the air and manners of a West Pointer. He is prepared for business.

—Albert Cox, of Troup, will take a leading part in all the house debates on questions of importance. He is one of the most eloquent speakers on the floor.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Col. Randall, of the Augusta Constitutionalist, has got him a sharp stick with a bug on the end of it, and is getting after Jim Bennett, alias Daniel Drew.

—Now that the editors receive no more free passes on the Georgia road, that line is said to be very dangerous to travel over. It is whispered around that the cross-ties are rotten and that the rails are very much worn, and many editors who once traveled over the road now refuse to do so on the alleged ground that the bridge over the Oconee is in a dangerous condition.

—The true friends of reform and retrenchment should remember that they cannot all have offices.

—The weather made an honest endeavor to shed some more snow yesterday.

—Dr. G. Patrick Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, is not in attendance upon the legislature.

—The Lumpkin Independent, a paper that is hardly at fault in matters of judgment, remarks: "The Atlanta CONSTITUTION is the sprightliest daily in Georgia, under its new management. It is filled with much that is interesting, and sparkles with wit in every column."

—Dr. G. D. Uhase, the oldest physician in Milledgeville, is dead. He was dean of the board of physicians of the state of Georgia.

—We have heretofore inadvertently failed to allude to the fact that Bridges Smith's Paper made its appearance in Atlanta on Monday last. It is an exceedingly sprightly paper, brimful of quaint humor, well edited and neatly printed. We trust it will be successful.

—Thomasville has the finest hotel in south Georgia.

—Mrs. Millie Gibson, of Macon is dead.

—The south Georgia agricultural and mechanical association is preparing for the fair campaign.

—Mr. W. H. Harrison, of the Lumpkin Independent, is stopping at the Kimball.

—In Jackson county on Wednesday of last week, the mercury went down to three degrees below zero.

—The Augusta canal is still unfrozen.

—The river steamers are bringing large quantities of cotton to Columbus.

—Columbus Times: Has the present cold snap killed the oats? We have heard this question asked lately, and from the general tenor of the answers given by our farming friends, we are induced to fear that, if not killed, they are seriously injured. They seem to have suffered most in the stiff lands, and more from the "spewing" of the earth than from the effect of the cold directly on the crop itself. We hope the damage done is not so great as present appearances would indicate, and that they will soon recover from the blight. It is but lately that the oat crop has been properly appreciated in this section as a food crop; and if the fall planting has been damaged beyond recovery, our farming friends should put in a good supply this spring. They will save wonderfully when the corn crib begins to run low, and nothing is better for working stock. Remember the oat crop, and be sure to have enough for home use an I some to sell.

—Columbus Times: Very few negroes are seen about the city now-a-days. In fact, a smaller number visit Columbus this winter than the same season since the war. This is owing, probably to two causes. One is that a great many emigrated from this section last winter, and another is, as we have heard many farmers say, that their hands are staying with them, and are perfectly satisfied and do not care to move. This is a true indication that they have prospered, or they would not be so well contented. Very few are emigrating this winter, but many have come back who went away in the earlier part of 1876. A few have gone from some of the river plantations below to South Carolina to work at the turpentine trade. We understand that all of Mr. James Rankin's left him after having made contracts to remain this year. Farmers are paying hands $60 to $80 and feed them, and they find no trouble in getting them at these prices.

—Athens Watchman: We received a few days ago a notification that the directors of the Georgia railroad had determined to issue no free passes to editors, members of the legislature, &c., after the 1st of January, 1877. As a matter of news, we mention the fact, and not because it applies to the editor of this paper. We have never had a free pass on or over the Georgia railroad. We have paid a good round price, in advertising, for all our riding on that road, and in good money for all our freights, which, some years, amounted to no inconsiderable sum. The directors certainly have a right to annul the contract whenever they see fit. As to the wisdom of the measure, there may be honest differences of opinion. The people want to know all about the arrivals and departures of trains, &c. This was advertised weekly in every paper along the line and at all the termini of the road free of cost, except an occasional ride to Augusta or Atlanta; and this cost the road absolutely nothing at all, inasmuch as no additional cars, hands, oil, lights or fuel was required when an editor was on board—the train had to make the trip any how.

Rome Courier: Capt. J. M. Elliott, of the oldest steamboatman on the river, as well as one of the oldest inhabitants, was on the Magnolia last week when she was ice bound, and he reports a scene never before witnessed in this latitude. The Coosa river was frozen over at Dublin, but, after two days' hard work, they succeeded in cutting a channel through, and came up as far as Cedar Bluff, when they encountered another barrier of far more obstinate magnitude. The river at this point was frozen for a distance of a mile, and an average depth of three inches. On the ice all hands worked all day Sunday, but at night had to stop, lacking some fifty yards of being through. Soon after they stopped work the ice broke loose and the entire field floated down the stream, reaching from bank to bank and carrying everything before it. Fortunately, the experienced captain had secured his boat under a point, and the floe passed without striking it. The ice at the upper end of the floe had drifted up to the depth of six feet; a depth of ice never before heard of on the Coosa.

—Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicine fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For sale by all Druggists.

Disease Grows Apace,

like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week. Small ailments should be nipped in the bud before they blossom into full blown maladies. If this advice were attended to, many a heavy bill for medical attendance might be avoided. When the liver is disordered, the stomach foul the bowels obstructed, or the nerves disturbed, a sort should at once be had to that supreme remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a few dosos of which will restore healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this incomparable preventive in the house, since it checks, with unrivaled promptitude, disorders which breed others far more dangerous, and in their latest developments be themselves often fatal. jan6-d&wlt

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Della Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Milledge and take cars to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by **HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.** It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address **HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,** 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

aug28—dcod&wly

Amusements.

Announcement Extraordinary!

THE 12th NIGHT MYSTIC BROTHERHOOD

announce that on

JANUARY 12th, 1877,

it will give its

Fifth Annual Reception

AT

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

Invitations have this day been forwarded to various parties who have been especially selected by a committee. Gentlemen, only, receive these invitations, and it is expected that the ladies will receive from them their invitations.

The entertainment is strictly a

Bal Masque

AND

SUPPER

As heretofore the utmost decorum will be observed.

Parties Receiving Invitations

will apply for admission tickets at No. 39 Whitehall street.

Reserved Seats in the Gallery for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store, at $1 00.

In view of the disturbed condition of the country, occasioned by political differences, His Jovial Majesty has seen fit to command that there shall be no street parade this year.

By order of the PRESIDENT

jan9-d4t

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE

—OF—

M. MENKO & BRO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing Dry Goods

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.

We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us

M. MENKO & BRO.,

Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Opposite James' Bank

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Peyton W. Sale, jr., a Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of Peyton W. Sale, jr., in the county of Lincoln, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. December 26 1876. HENRY J. LANG,

Jan10—d1aw3w Assignee.

$20, $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorables rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent.

Circulars and Weekly reports sent free.

oct31—deo1y

POSTPONED SALE.

Administratrix's Sale.

C. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell on the premises, on the first Tuesday in February next, at two o'clock p. m., a lot on Marietta and Peachtree streets, adjoining six acres, more or less, a loining the lot of Randall on the east. Also, a small strip of land between Marietta street and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on which there is a small store house and blacksmith shop, which said real estate will be divided to suit purchaser, and may be seen in place before sale. Said real estate is a part of land lot No. 81 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Sold as the property of the estate of Wm. C. Moore, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors. Terms, One-third cash; balance one and two years with ten per cent interest.

MARY J. MOORE, Administratrix

Atlanta, December 4, 1876.

jan7—d1aw3t&feb5&wst

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Abraham Marks, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Abraham Marks, of Atlanta, Georgia who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

A. R. CULBERSON,

jan7—d1aw3w Assignee.

Republican copy. Atlanta, Ga.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Josiah S. Byers.—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Josiah S. Byers, of Atlanta in said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

A. R. CULBERSON,

jan7 d1aw3w Assignee.

Republican copy. Atlanta, Ga.

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them, as to avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Prop'r,

Office, 294 Canal St., New York

nov28—d4wlm, teb, col, nxt, r, m

Business Cards.

Marietta Chair Factory

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

SHUMAN & MYERS, Proprietors.

THE best standard Chair and the lowest price guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before sending your order elsewhere. aug30—d1law3m, 1877

L. L. THOMASSON,

DEALER IN

Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard

FLOUR, &c., Market street, Chattanooga Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr20, 1875—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW.

DENTISTS.

Office, 33 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA June1 7, 1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,

Dentist.

No. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia.

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GEORGIA

nov28, 1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street Residence 43 Cooper street.

Jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

GEO. W. H. LEGGE,

Attorney at Law

And Real Estate Agent,

SPARTANBURG.....SOUTH CAROLINA

Reference—General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga.

oct5 d3m

POPE BARROW.

Attorney at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

June25, 1876—d1y

B. S. IRVIN,

Attorney at Law

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19, 1876—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, next to Georgia Banking and Trust Co—First Floor, Entrance on Wall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit and District Courts at Atlanta, the Superior Court and Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, and in the City Court of Atlanta. aug29 1876—d1y

T. H. S. SHORSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

ROOM No. 2 austell's building, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. aug5, 1876—d6m

JOHN W. OWEN,

Attorney at Law

TOCCOA CITY, GA.

WILL practice in the counties of Habersham Hall, Banks and Franklin. Special attention given to collections. aug1, 1876—d6m

J. S. JAMES,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA

WILL practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John. H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. J. M. James Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10, 1875—d&w12m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY

MARLER & PERRY,

Attorneys at Law

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties. june30, 1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo. W. Adair. june9—3tf

JACKSON & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the State. march 1, 1876—d1y

C. A. THORNWELL,

Attorney at Law

ROME, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention collections. mar10, 1876—d12m

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law,

HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlenbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets dec31—d1f

J. A. McWHORTER,

Attorney at Law,

GREENESBORO, GEORGIA

WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty.

march12, 1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar29—d1f

EDWARD J. KEAGAN,

Attorney at Law,

HAMPTON GEORGIA.

PRACTICES in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections.

nov5, 1875—d1y

ROKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.

SMITH & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law,

James' Bank Block, ATLANTA, GA.

oct22—d3mo

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

OFFICE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R. { Macon, Ga., December 6, 1876.

BY virtue of authority given by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, in the act approved March 5, 1870, the undersigned offer for sale or lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, together with the franchise, equipment and other property which was sold on the First Tuesday in June, 1875, as the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and bought by the Governor of Georgia, in the name of the State. Also, such additional property as has since been acquired for said Railroad.

This road stretches from the city of Macon to the city of Brunswick, a distance of 196 miles with a branch from Cochran to Hawkinsville, about 10 miles.

Sealed bids are invited up to 12 o'clock m. January 25, 1877. Cash, bonds of the State of Georgia, or bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, endorsed in behalf of the State by authority of the act approved December 13, 1866, will be received.

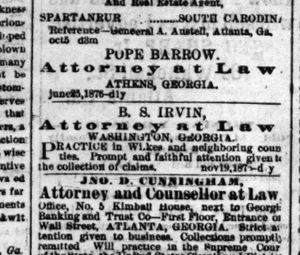
Special information concerning the Road or its property will be furnished on application

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved

E. A. FLEWELLEN,
W. A. LOFTON,
GEO. S. JONES,

Directors Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

dec10 d1aw6w



A GREAT DISCOVERY.

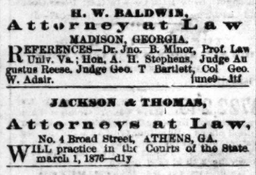
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.,

19 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia

P. S. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta

ap 1 d4w



Brick for Sale.

BEST CITY BRICK at Lowest Cash Prices delivered in any part of the city. Also,

River Brick,

superintended for personally. Apply at Yard, corner of Collins and Pine streets, or at office of Colonel John T. Grant's residence, corner of Marietta and Bartow streets, Atlanta, Ga. Orders left at new building, P. J. & W. D. GRANT.

sept7—d1y

New Advertisements.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS

useful everywhere. The Biggest Selling Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLE. Sells at sight to all others. With invaluable Illustrations Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Aug sta. Maine.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and expenses free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$20,000 IN GOLD,

And other Valuable Premiums, GIVEN TO THOSE WHO

WORK for the TIMES

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES is published for 25 years; has a National character and influence with patrons in every State and Territory in the Union, and of all shades of politics

Every patron of the Times is presented free of charge, with an Illustrated Year-book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

A SURE-SHOT, LONG-RANGE REVOLVER

WITH SEVEN CHAMBERS,

Specially adapted for the pocket; loads without removing the cylinder, and revolves automatically when the hammer is raised. It is made of the best English steel, nickel silver plated, and has a long, accurate range.

The retail price of this Revolver is $5; but the publishers of the WEEKLY TIMES, by special arrangements with the manufacturers, are enabled to send it, post paid by mail, to all the subscribers for the WEEKLY TIMES, at a trifle over the wholesale price, namely, $4, which will pay for both the Revolver and the Times. Or, any one will make up a club of 15 subscribers for the TIMES, at $1 60 each, shall receive a Revolver for his services.

A sample copy of the TIMES, with our Illustrated List of Premiums and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,

62 West Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

STEAM-ENGINES.

More effective and more complete, and more easily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any engine in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained and success established. Send for Circulars, descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our **Portable, Stationary, and Agricultural Steam Engines**

WOOD, TABER & MORSE

EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.

nov12—d3m&w2m

Marshal's Sales for February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 50x180 feet, more or less on Walker street, adjoining the property of Bethune and an alley. Levied on as the property of John S Bettis to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Railroad and Marietta streets, adjoining Carlton and Fontaine; mayor and council vs Dr. W. O. Aiken; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Murphy and Atwell; mayor and council vs Louis Cahn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Sells; mayor and council vs Zet Cargile, col; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on McDaniel street, adjoining Irwin; mayor and council vs E Cox, col; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 82, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Heal ti and Rosser; mayor and council vs Dr. F C Ford; also

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 19x175 feet, more or less, on Whitehall and Broad streets, adjoining Dodd, McArthur and Taurman; mayor and council vs Clarke Howell, jr., trustee for wife; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Chapel and Larkin streets, adjoining Middlebrooks and Barnes; mayor and council vs J H Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brook street, adjoining Landis and White; mayor and council vs R A Hartzle. Property pointed out by J N smith, transferee; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Grant street, adjoining Stocking and Gray; mayor and council vs Augustus Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Reed and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Mrs M J Johnson.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Markham and Elliott streets, adjoining Wells and Brown; mayor and council vs Mrs. W. H. Freeman; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Humphries and Highsmith, adjoining Haugh and Calhoun; mayor and council vs Elizabeth Frazier, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3 land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adj joining Powell and Carter; mayor and council vs Mrs Mary A. Fry; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Bickyard street, adjoining Roberts and Johnson; mayor and council vs Jane Grogan col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Fair and Terry streets adjoining Domestic S. and Knight; mayor and council vs Walter D. Glynn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Irwin, Jackson and Wheat streets, adjoining Devine and Bryan; mayor and council vs Life Association of America; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining Holbrook and Sewell; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 10 x255 feet more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Marsh and Morrison; mayor and council vs W. A. Hemphill; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Plant and Thomason; mayor and council vs Andrew Miller, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Haynes streets, adjoining Turner and Gleason; mayor and council vs Wm McCludon, agent; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 25x105 feet, more or less, on Broad street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm R Phillips, sr; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Factory and Tindall streets, adjoining Burns and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs A Rich; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 40x70 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Ivy on the south, Alex. Austell on the north; mayor and council vs Dr. W. O. Aiken; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Murphy and Atwell; mayor and council vs Louis Cahn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Sells; mayor and council vs Zet Cargile, col; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on McDaniel street, adjoining Irwin; mayor and council vs E Cox, col; also,

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City lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brook street, adjoining Landis and White; mayor and council vs R A Hartzle. Property pointed out by J N smith, transferee; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Grant street, adjoining Stocking and Gray; mayor and council vs Augustus Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Reed and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Mrs M J Johnson.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Markham and Elliott streets, adjoining Wells and Brown; mayor and council vs Mrs. W. H. Freeman; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Humphries and Highsmith, adjoining Haugh and Calhoun; mayor and council vs Elizabeth Frazier, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3 land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adj joining Powell and Carter; mayor and council vs Mrs Mary A. Fry; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Bickyard street, adjoining Roberts and Johnson; mayor and council vs Jane Grogan col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Fair and Terry streets adjoining Domestic S. and Knight; mayor and council vs Walter D. Glynn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Irwin, Jackson and Wheat streets, adjoining Devine and Bryan; mayor and council vs Life Association of America; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining Holbrook and Sewell; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 10 x255 feet more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Marsh and Morrison; mayor and council vs W. A. Hemphill; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Plant and Thomason; mayor and council vs Andrew Miller, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Haynes streets, adjoining Turner and Gleason; mayor and council vs Wm McCludon, agent; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 25x105 feet, more or less, on Broad street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm R Phillips, sr; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 20, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Factory and Tindall streets, adjoining Burns and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs A Rich; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 40x70 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Ivy on the south, Alex. Austell on the north; mayor and council vs Dr. W. O. Aiken; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 20, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Factory and Tindall streets, adjoining Burns and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs A Rich; also,

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City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 40x70 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Ivy on the south, Alex. Austell on the north; mayor and council vs Dr. W. O. Aiken; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Murphy and Atwell; mayor and council vs Louis Cahn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 51 containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stafford and Sells; mayor and council vs Zet Cargile, col; also

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on McDaniel street, adjoining Irwin; mayor and council vs E Cox, col; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 82, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Heal ti and Rosser; mayor and council vs Dr. F C Ford; also

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 19x175 feet, more or less, on Whitehall and Broad streets, adjoining Dodd, McArthur and Taurman; mayor and council vs Clarke Howell, jr., trustee for wife; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Chapel and Larkin streets, adjoining Middlebrooks and Barnes; mayor and council vs J H Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Brook street, adjoining Landis and White; mayor and council vs R A Hartzle. Property pointed out by J N smith, transferee; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less on Grant street, adjoining Stocking and Gray; mayor and council vs Augustus Hilton; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Reed and Dorsey; mayor and council vs Mrs M J Johnson.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Markham and Elliott streets, adjoining Wells and Brown; mayor and council vs Mrs. W. H. Freeman; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Humphries and Highsmith, adjoining

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

WOLF CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

The Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for exchange of our "news." mar29-3tu

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness Prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life's. When sick, their object is to get well: now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billousness, etc., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Agents.

White Pine Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, etc., at the lowest prices and of the best quality. All orders will receive prompt attention.

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad street, near Bridge.
JENNINGS & CO.,
38 Decatur street.

New Advertisements.

Agents wanted—Apply at National Hotel.
Child lost—No. 10 Jenkins street.
Anthracite coal—Anderson County Coal Co.
Estray notices—John T Cooper.
Direct importation—E Cahn.
Dry Monopole Champagne—Paul Jones.
Special announcement—James Wilde, jr & Co.
Traveling agents wanted—Dr J H Morey.
Dissolution of partnership—Stewart, Austin & Co.
Fire insurance—J W Fears.
Statement of condition of the Merchants' Bank.
Prominent arrivals—E Cahn.
Second hand parlor furniture wanted—D M. Catarh snuff—Dr J H McLean.
Dr Ball's cough syrup.

BEST ANTHRACITE COAL
At 55 cents per bushel.
Anderson County Coal Co. Yard corner Forsyth street and W. & A. R. R.
jan11-d1t

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Proceedings of the Citizens' Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Arrangements Being Pushed.

Last evening a meeting of a number of gentlemen, who are actively interesting themselves in the inaugural ball, was held at the chamber of commerce. The subject of the ball was thoroughly discussed, and it was determined to push it vigorously on; and we notice five members were added to the finance committee. The committees are determined to make the entertainment not only a success, but one of the most elegant of the kind ever given here. To do this they

MUST BE SUSTAINED BY OUR CITIZENS.

Atlanta is deeply interested in the success of this ball, and we trust that our enterprising people will see to it that the means are not lacking to make it elegant and worthy of the city.

A Word About our City Directories.

There is probably no difference of opinion among our business men in regard to the absolute necessity of having a city directory. It is one of those things that cannot well be done without. As the city grows, year by year, in population, wealth and business, a good directory, issued at regular intervals, like a milestone on our pathway, shows us just how far we have advanced. It gives to the thousands of strangers who visit our city, all the information they require concerning our citizens, our business, our public and private institutions, our churches, lodges, etc., and is, in fact, the only authoritative guide to anything and everything pertaining to the city. Such a directory as this, however, Atlanta has never had.

Mr. A. E. Sholes, the associate publisher of the directory of Louisville, Ky., for the past seven years, and the publisher of the Memphis directory, one of the very best in the country, has taken the work in hand, and will at once commence the canvass of the city.

Mr. Sholes comes to Atlanta heartily indorsed not only as a thorough directory publisher, but as a gentleman, and we are confident our citizens will extend him a cordial welcome, and support him generously in his work. We would add that it is the intention of Mr. Sholes to make Atlanta his permanent headquarters, and his directory a permanent institution.

Merchants' Bank of Atlanta.

The shareholders of the Merchants' bank of Atlanta met in annual convention, in their banking house yesterday, with Colonel W. P. Price, of Dahlonega, in the chair, and, after examining the condition of the bank, and transacting other business pertinent to its welfare, went into an election for nine directors for the year. Thomas S. Langston, A. F. Nunnally and John Morrison acting tellers, announced that Campbell Wallace, William A. Moore, James R. Wylie, James H. Porter, Benjamin E. Crane, C. J. Brown, Joseph Winship, John White and J. M. Veach were unanimously elected. The convention adjourned and the board of directors convened and elected Campbell Wallace president; William A. Moore, vice president; W. W. Clayton, cashier; C. W. Henderson, teller.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 10, 1877.

S Reese, Sparta; W W Lamb, Union Point; L B Anderson, Covington; E Bartley, Monticello; J S Fermine, Augusta; W J Osper, Ga; Chas D Hill, Athens, W H Willis, Jefferson county; F T Snead, Ga; J M Clark, Americus; Wm M Brown, Macon; C R Pendleton, Macon; W W Paine, Savannah; J H Estill, Savannah; A P Adams, Savannah; R L Mott, Columbus; W A Davis, Macon; P W Edge, Macon; B B Hinton, Oglethorpe, Ga; F Leverett, Eatonton; J D Pope, St Louis; Layman Kelle, Sandersville; T J Smith, Oconee, C E R; V J Joyner, C R R; G S Gaurton, Laurens county, Ga; J M Leonard, Eatonton; J A Powers, Macon; G W Collins, Camilla, Ga; J A Crawford, Hampton; J S Wyatt, Hampton; H O Read, Hampton; O P Flanigan, Lebanon, Ky; E B Hames, Ky; G F Bartlett, Monticello; J M Edwards, Athens; J H Thompson, Ky; W C Davis, Eatonton; P M Brown, Ky; J G Hunter, Pike county, Ga; M P Carral, Augusta, J C Ockington, Hawkinsville; R A A Selteur, England; H W Johnson, Ga; A S Carlisle, Dalton; W G Wingate, Baltimore; T W Mann, Hayesville; M B Wilkinson, Newnan; Alvin B Clark, Ga; E M Butt, Ga; Chas G Hubbard, Ga; Green R Duke; Jackson county, Ga; A L Miller, Houston county; S H Blanford, Columbus, Ga; W C Baker, Griffin; E Belter, Morgan; T S Jones Dalton; W H Weems, Ga; Miss Fannie Godfrey, Madison; T C Furman, Hawkinsville; Andrew Bates, Ga; T A Bell, Ga; J S Bandon, Lady, Knoxville, Tenn; George Hamley, Pa; J H Smith, Ky.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

The Clark Case Postponed.

Court met yesterday at nine o'clock, Judge Pendleton presiding. The case against John Clark was called up, and by consent of counsel postponed until the second Monday in January. As there was no further criminal business ready for trial, court adjourned until ten o'clock, when motions will be heard.

STARTLING TRAGEDY.

AN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MAN BLOWS A HOLE THROUGH HIMSELF.

No Cause Known for the Act—Particulars of a Terrible Occurrence.

It has been said by some writer, both had and learned, that suicides are epidemic. There considerable truth, that suicides are epidemic. We are beginning to believe that the man who wrote the words was a profound philosopher. Only a few weeks ago we gave the sad details of the suicide of Dr. Goldsmith, and the Sentinel and our community has scarcely had time to recover from that shock, before another mortal, weary of life, furnishes it to us with fresh sensation. Probably yesterday's sad affair will be the last. Probably yesterday's sad affair will be the last. At present writing, however, it is

ATTENDED WITH QUITE A SENSATION.

This is a case of that kind. The young man is between 28 and 30 years of age, and is named W. R. Lacey. Mr. Lacey is well known in the city. He has resided here for about five years, and has been employed by Colonel Dr. J. L. Griffin, who keeps a bar room on Whitehall street, near the corner of Mitchell. Mr. Lacey's home was at Squin river. His father is dead, but he has a mother living there; also, two brothers and one sister. In person, Lacey is tall, slenderly built, with a florid complexion, light hair and red whiskers.

A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Three months ago he tried to commit self-destruction. About three months ago he tried to kill himself with morphine, and came very near being successful—so near, indeed, that a couple of physicians had a very hard time saving him. The details of that occurrence were fully published at the time. No cause was then published, as none was known, but we were subsequently informed that Lacey was very unhappy over a love affair. It seems that he had become very much attached to a young lady resiiding not far distant from his home, and his mother objected to their union. The lady's name is Miss Mattie Farris. Soon after his recovery he married her, and up to yesterday the young couple appeared to have lived together very pleasantly and happily.

Mr. Griffin, his employer, took him back into his employ, and it was hoped that the gloomy and morbid feelings which had led to the act were totally eradicated from his mind. His friends, however, were doomed to a terrible disappointment. Gentlemen who talked with him yesterday and the day before, informed the reporter that they noticed nothing unusual in either his person or his manner. Yesterday morning he called at the store of Mr. J C Rogers next, and made a few small purchases of groceries for his family. He has however, been heard to remark that if he ever tried to kill himself again, he would use something

MORE EFFICACIOUS THAN MORPHINE.

Yesterday morning when Lacey came to business he looked as if he had been drinking. Mr. Griffin noticed it, and spoke a few words of caution to him. About ten o'clock Mr. Griffin left the bar and walked across the street to the store of Mr. Richburg, to see about having some store pipe fixed. This left Lacey in the bar alone.

A few moments after Griffin left, Mr. Rogers, who was in his cellar next door, heard a loud report. He rushed up stairs thinking that somebody was tampering with the fireworks he had for sale, and was informed by his clerk that the noise came from the saloon next door. He hurried over there and as he approached the counter he heard a gasping noise as if some person was strangling. Looking over the counter he saw Lacey lying on the floor behind it. Some two feet from his head was a ordinary Colt's revolver of heavy calibre. Lacey was lying on his left side, his head hanging over, and the blood

OOZING FROM HIS MOUTH

He seemed as if he was endeavoring to rise but could not do so.

Mr. Rogers, horrified at the sight, endeavored ineffectually to lift him up. Lacey, meanwhile, made several efforts to speak, but was unable to articulate. Mr. Rogers rushed outside and saw Mr. Griffin returning, to whom he communicated what had occurred. Both went in to the unhappy young man, and messengers were immediately dispatched for physicians. The news flew like lightning, and in a very few moments the store was filled by a throng of startled citizens.

Lacey was raised from the floor, which was splotched in places with his blood, and laid upon a bedstead, in the rear of the saloon.

Among those who came in was Capt. Ander son of the police. He asked Lacey if he shot himself, and the wounded man who had now recovered his voice, replied that he had. He was next asked why he did it and he said because of trouble, but did not explain wherein the trouble consisted. Drs. Pinson and Powell soon came in and an examination was made into his injuries. The doctors have not ascertained its exact course, but were soon satisfied that it

PASSED VERY NEAR HIS HEART.

Their opinion is that he can not recover. Soon afterwards Lacy was removed to his bedroom over the adjoining store. The effect of the terrible news upon his poor wife was awful. She clung to him, and seemed to be nearly crazy. At ten o'clock last night Lacey was still alive with very little change in his condition. He was vomiting blood occasionally, and complained of suffering intense agony, which his physicians have vainly endeavored to relieve. His unfortunate wife and family have our deep sympathies.

For State Printer.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Georgia:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby most respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of state printer.

In so doing, I can only pledge myself, in the event of election, to see to it that the state's printing shall be executed well, and that it shall be economically done.

An experience of twenty-eight years as a practical printer will enable me to look faithfully to the performance of the duties of the office at the least cost to the state.

After a long service in behalf of democratic supremacy in the state, this is the first time I have sought any office.

I am, gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. G. WILLINGHAM,
Of Bartow County.

TOWN TOPICS

—The residence of Mrs. B. W. Wreun on Peachtree street was sold by Col. G. W. Adair to J. F. Burke, Esq., for $5,000 cash.

—The annual municipal election of Duluth came off in Duluth yesterday, and Col Hiram Mathis was elected by a majority so overwhelming that no returning board can count him out. The retiring mayor, Charles A. Howell, will deliver his valedictory next Wednesday, when the new mayor will be inaugurated.

—There was another false alarm of fire last night.

—The weather has moderated considerably. The city will distribute no more fuel unless in cases of sickness and poverty and then only on the certificate of the ward physician.

—There is an Atlanta widower who is "boiling" over.

—The Aimee opera troupe have cancelled their Georgia engagements.

—Several of the most fascinating young ladies of Atlanta and LaGrange (including Waterman) are expected to participate in the grand masquerade in Columbus.

—At the regular meeting of Empire Encampment No 12, I O O F, the following officers were installed: G H Merrifield C P; F T Ryan, H P; J B Langley, S W; A W Pickett, J W; Joseph Meuko, Treas; G R McCowan, Scribe; E P McCowan O S; W S Gramling, G; J M McAfee, 1st W; J A Anderson, 2d W; M J Cole, 3d W; H A Agricola, 4th W; I Guthman, I G.

—Speaker Bacon last night entertained his friends at his rooms in the Markham house, in a superb manner. He administered "spiritual comfort" to them, and the affair was extremely brilliant.

—Will the legislature turn over several pages to-day—to despair.

—The executive committee of the state grange meets to-day. Colonel T. S. Smith, master of the state grange, reached here yesterday. Dr. H. H. Cary, L. I. Livingston and D. B. Harrell, of the committee, are here also, and Colonel J. H. Panuin.

—It is proposed to organize another legislature at James' ball this morning at ten o'clock, as there is enough material left in old members and candidates.

—Attention is directed to the card of C. H. C. Willingham, announcing himself a candidate for state printer. Charlie is a "bad man" in printing, and a true blue Jeffersonian democrat. He has been in the business twenty-eight years.

J. P. STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER & ENGRAVER.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET, UP-STAIRS.
jan4——1m,fd1,c

CASTLEBERRY & CO., ARE THE ONLY furniture manufacturers in Georgia using worth now in store, 44, Whitehall street. Hotels and boarding houses furnished at low rates remember, we save our customers freight and commission. dec21 1f,fd1,c,col.

Bargains! Bargains!
Burghardt, Bellocini & Co. will offer from to-day from their Centra Counter a large lot of Remnants, consisting of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Prints, &c., which have been reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost prices to close out. dec28 4tf

Read advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. dec6-d1f

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
A Crisp and Spicy News-Bearer.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dim

Cloaks! Cloaks!
The balance of our Cloaks has been this day reduced to as low as $4 00, former price $6 00. Other grades in same proportion, at dec27-d1f FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM—TO-DAY—SENSATION! jan2-dim

READ THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO DAY. jan2-dim

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!
Peremptory closing out 20 pieces Brussels Carpeting at $1 15.
5 pieces Hemp at 25c yard.
30 pieces Assorted Ingrains from 25c up.
10 pieces Three-Ply Carpeting at $1 25.
The above goods must be sold, at
dec8 d1f FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Earliest Telegraphic and Local News.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dim

Counted Us.
Members of the legislature, go to Geo. Sharp, Jr.'s, Jewelry Store to get your watches and jewelry repaired. Finer work and lower prices than any jewelry house in the south. Finer quality and style of Monograms and Letter Engravings. Price no object, I want plenty of work. jan10-d1f

PERSONAL POINTS.

—Judge William Schley of the "silver hair" is in the city.

—Frank Everett, the Estonton banker, is in the city.

—Col. Thomas L. Sneed, of New York, is in the city.

—J. F. Burke, Esq., of this city, has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Benevolent Society of Charleston. We can guarantee the citizens of Charleston a rich treat.

—Col. B. F. Payne, a leading lawyer of Canton, is in the city.

—L. A. Sirmans has moved back to Stone Mountain and resumed the practice of law.

—George H. Hazlehurst, one of the most experienced railroad men in the state, now residing in Dade county, is in the city.

—Virgil Powers, commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, is in the city.

—We met in our office yesterday Rev. A. W Quillain, a young minister, who has been placed in charge of several churches of this county, with headquarters at Linwood. Mr. Q. is an old and accomplished typo, and we earnestly hope he may prove successful in his new calling.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

—At the Kimball house: W. O. Sanders, Penfield; H. H. Smith, Rome; Miss M. Cobbie Hood, Miss Nellie Hood Cuthbert; Mrs. A. Jordan, Columbus; C. R. Johnson, Griffin; L J. Mill and wife, Newnan; R. J. Henderson, Covington, Joseph Ganahl, Augusta.

—At the Markham house: Col. M. H. Blandford, Columbus; G T Bartlett, Monticello; J D Pope, St Louis; B B Hinton, Scuna Vista; J M Clark, Americus; Seaborn Reese, Sparta; W H Dabney, Rome; T J Lyon, Cartersville.

—At the National: Col. B. F. Wofford, Spring Place; Col G M Nolan, Henry county.

—The following members of the press gang reached here yesterday: Col. J H. Estill, Savannah News; Col. J. H. Christy, Athens Watchman; Col. C. E Pendleton, Valdosta Times; Col. H. Gregg Wright, Augusta Chronicle.

—Eugene Speer is "sweet sixteen."

—Col. T. E. Hanbury, of the Dalton Enterprise, is in the city.

—We are pleased to notice the arrival at the Kimball house of the beautiful and accomplished Misses Cobbie and Nellie Hood, daughters of Hon. Arthur Hood, and Miss Eugenia Hamilton, daughter of Captain C. A. Hamilton, of Macon.

—Mr. M. S. Kiser, a young and popular merchant of this city, left yesterday afternoon for Sherman, Texas, where he proposes to enter business. Mr. Kiser was raised in Cobb county, and is a young man of much energy and exemplary character. He carries several letters of recommendation, and we wish him well in his new home.

California Wines.

Mr. Alf. Ford is the southern agent for the genuine California wines, 60 Broad street, Atlanta. These wines are the finest that are made. The samples shown us can not be excelled.

Mark W. Johnson.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mark W. Johnson, successor to the firm of Woodruff & Johnson. Mr. Johnson is an old merchant well-known to the people of this section. His name is as familiar as household words and his trade enlarges every year. Farmers and planters will find his establishment one of the largest and completest in the south.

Carbonating Chamber Gas Burner.

Dr. Morey, agent for the south of Steiner's carbonating chamber gas burner, is in the city. We are satisfied, from experience, that this burner is a decided improvement on the score of economy. From 30 to 40 per cent. of gas can be saved, and at the same time a better light can be secured. There is an increase in the light without any increase in the consumption of gas. It is the burner for general use.

Captin' Bryant.

We learn that the state executive committee of the republican party met here yesterday to investigate charges against their chairman Captin' J. E. Bryant, of Skowhegan, Maine. Captin' Bryant presided, and is reported to have refused to entertain any motion for a chairman pro tem during the investigation. It is said that he had a large number of proxies to vote. The battle will commence to-day. If a man can't preside over his own trial can he not preach his own funeral?

The Bal Masque at DeGive's.

Persons desirous of attending this grand affair, should procure tickets early, as the number has been limited, and beyond that none will be sold. Tickets cost ten five dollars admits a gentleman and one lady to both masked ball and supper. By paying one dollar extra the same gentleman may escort one other lady. Only those in masks will have access to the dancing floor, though spectators can enjoy the scene from the dress circle. Visitors will be admitted to the gallery for one dollar, but will not be entitled to supper. Those not having time or the inclination to get up their own costumes can rent them from two costumers now in the city. It will be a rare occasion, and those having a fondness for scenes in minute life should not miss it. Professor Scaults will furnish the music.

For Clerk Judiciary Committee.

F. A. Hill, of Americus, is named in this connection. It would be difficult to select a more suitable clerk than the genial, quiet versatile, facile and experienced Hill. Amiable, intelligent, ready with tongue and pen, discreet and fertile, he would give amplest satisfaction. We recommend him to the committee with entire confidence. SUMTER.

Be sure and read the advertisement of Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. Theirs is the most popular Clothing House in Atlanta.
jan11—d2t

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Telegrams, News, Fun, Racy Reading
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dim

500 boxes more of that favorite ladies' writing paper at 12½c per box, at
dec27— FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Fire! Fire!
J. W. Fears, Agent for the General
Agents of
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
Millions Capital in Gold!
LOSSES ADJUSTED IMMEDIATELY,
by Local Agents.
COME! COME! OH! COME!
AND RENEW
YOUR POLICIES WITH
jan17—d1t J. W. FEARS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM:
Everybody Takes It for Latest News.
Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.
jan2-dim

Jewelry Manufacturing and Repairing.
Dismond Mounting, Cameo Setting, fine Monogram and Engraving. I have refitted my work shop with new and improved tools and machinery, and engaged the services of the most skilled and experienced workmen I could find. Am now prepared to execute the most difficult work in our trade. My customers will bear in mind that they can now have all their old jewelry made new, and repairing done at lower prices than ever before. As my workmen are experience and fast, I can turn out three times more work, at the same cost, than heretofore, therefore have reduced *my prices* to suit the times. Remember, first-class work, lower prices, and promptness is my motto.
GEO. SHARP, JR.,
94 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan10-d1f

AMERICAN WATCHMAKING

A FOREIGNER'S TESTIMONY.

Speech Delivered in the Amphitheatre of the Primary college of La Chaux De Fonds, Tuesday the 14th of November, by M. Edouard Favre-Perret, Member of the International Jury on Watches of the Exhibition at Philadelphia, and one of the Swiss Commissioners to the United States.

Mr. Arnold Grosjean, president of the board of commerce, announced that M. Edouard Favre-Perret, member of the international jury on watches of the exhibition at Philadelphia, had kindly consented to repeat, at la Chaux de Fonds, the speech already delivered by him at Locle and Neuchatel, on the situation of the industry of watchmaking in the United States.

THE ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN—I must, to start with, announce to you that you have not an orator before you, but a manufacturer, and as such I ask your indulgence. I shall give you information which, unluckily, is not cheerful, on the condition of Swiss watchmaking compared with the American competition. I shall tell you of facts simply, such as I have seen them, such as I have understood them. Frankness is here more necessary than anything else, for it is not by alliating the bad sides of a difficult situation that we can succeed in improving it.

For a long time we have heard here of an American competition, without believing it. The skeptics—and there are many of them—denied the possibility of a competition at once so rapid and so important. To-day we are forced to believe the proofs of it, and to acknowledge the existence of a formidable manufacture.

We have had the proofs of it under our own eyes, we have seen the American factories, and we have been able to satisfy ourselves exactly as to their power. We have treated the American manufacture as we have treated the neighboring manufactures—in the future of which we did not wish to believe at first, and which form to-day a most serious competition. I refer to Besancon, Bienno, St. Imier, Morat and Schaffhausen.

For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches—our milk-cow, so to speak. To-day we must earnestly prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields where hitherto we have been the masters. Some of you have known Mr. Dennison, who was, we may say, the father of American watchmaking. Mr. Dennison traveled through the Canton of Neuchatel, studying our mode of manufacturing, seeking to inform himself of everything, and carefully noting the weak parts in our industry. After his return to the United States, he founded a factory at Boston—"The Boston Watch Company." This was in 854. The capital—scarcely $100,000—was subscribed by capitalists more than by practical business men. In the beginning the company turned out only the rough skeleton movement, and attended to the finishing; all other parts, such as trains, balances, jewels, &c., &c., were imported from Switzerland. Little by little, however, the factory extended its operations, and produced other parts. Notwithstanding all this progress, this mode of doing things not suiting the American character, so little inclined to let capital remain almost unproductive, the capitalists abandoned the factory, and it failed in 1856.

Another American, Mr. Robbins, whom you have also known, gentlemen, when he had business relations with us, scented a good speculation, and brought in the entire factory, tools included, for $75,000. A new company—"The American Watch Company"—was afterwards formed with a capital of $200,000. Soon this capital became insufficient, and it was increased to $300,000 before the war of secession. This war, which seemed calculated to destroy such an enterprise, was on the contrary, the cause of its prosperity. America put on foot a million of soldiers, and, every one wanted his watch; there was great animation in the watch business. At this juncture, which might have been a lucky one for our industry, we failed to comprehend our interests. Instead of sending good watches to the Americans, the worst trash was sent. Had mere skeleton movements been sent in cases they would have been thought good enough! The Americans however, went to work on an entirely different plan. The company increased their plant, and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. At the end of several years, and with the aid of patriotism, the American watch enjoyed a good reputation, while our own was discredited everywhere. In 1865, the capital was increased to $750,000, and the operations of the new company grew to immense proportions. During the following years business went on so well that everywhere new factories sprung up. Every one wanted to make watches. To-day you can count about eleven factories. The most important, after the Waltham company, is the one at Elgin, which turns out about 300 movements a day. The Waltham company give employment to 900 workmen, and make about 425 movements per day. The company again increased their capital in 1872; it amounts to-day to $1,500,000, besides $300,000 as reserve fund, or a capital of 9,000,000 francs. This watch factory is a real power, there is none like it in Europe. We have seen it in all its details, and we have admired its splendid organization. Last May, on the eve of the exhibition, we still seemed masters of the situation. One event, however, dealt us a mortal blow. Be it through the effect of the crisis, or from any other motive, the Elgin company made, all of a sudden, a reduction on the price of their movements of 40 per cent. to 50 per cent., so that all stocks of Swiss watches were seriously affected. Lever movements, with visible paliets, were sold at 19 francs. How can we meet this? Under such circumstances, how can we maintain competition? It will be necessary to turn out our movements at 18 or 14 francs to pay the custom duties and to leave a little margin of profit. The Waltham Company, however, would not be undone by the Elgin Company; they even proposed to do better. They announced a reduction of price from 40 to 50 per cent. on prices already lower than their rivals, but at the same time they made known that this reduction would go back as far as January 1, 1876. So that a dealer in watches had simply to indicate the stock of his Waltham goods on hand to secure the rebate of 40 to 50 per cent. This *coup de commerce* has cost the company $40,000.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to tell you how very detrimental this was to the Swiss watch. Still another and more important reason explains the growing prosperity of the American company. Their tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged, by a simple order on a postal card, without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining piece. The question has often been asked whether the Americans can sufficiently supply the demands of their markets. Yes, they can; we are driven out of the American market! I herein exclude, however, complicated watches, in which we are now, and I hope we shall always remain, masters.

In 1860, the American companies produced only 15,000 watches; in 1863, 100,000. To-day they produce 250,000, and this figure can be easily doubled in case the crisis, which so severely prevails there as well as here, should come to an end. For we must not forget that if several factories have been closed during the crisis, the tools as well as the workmen are still there, all ready to resume work again. Nor must we leave out of sight the exorbitant customs duties and freight, which amount to about 25 or 30 per cent., which take away from us every possibility of being able to stand the fight. And now that we know the figures of production in the United States, we can easily, with the aid of official reports, give an account of what is that country's consumption of watches. We have sent to the United States during the past twelve years, viz: 1864 to 1876 inclusive 2,842,000 watches, being an average of 236,833 per annum.

In 1876 we shall barely send there 75,000 watches, or, since 1872, a deficit of 300,000 watches. What a loss to Switzerland and particularly for Neuchatel! For this deficit concerns principally our canton, and it is very easy to convince one's self of the fact. In 1875, Chaux-de-Fonds turned out 105,000 watches or movements. In preceding years she turned out double that amount. The deficit, therefore, amounts for la Chaux-de-Fonds alone to 400,000 francs; Neuchatel, etc., it reaches the same figure in proportion.

We have stated that the shipment of our goods has largely decreased. Shall we attribute its cause to the crisis? Certainly in many respects we may do so; it cannot be denied. But the American competition contributes still more largely to it.

The Americans have already commenced to send their manufacture to Europe. In England they sell annually from 20,000 to 30,000 watches. The American watch commences to drive from the English market the Swiss and even the English watch. The Americans commenced by creating a demand for their goods in the Indies and in Australia; and then—thanks to some powerful exporting houses—they invaded England. At Moscow and St. Petersburg they have already established important branch offices. They do not keep it secret, but loudly advertise it; their aim is to drive us first out of their own country, and then to compete with us on our own soil, if our sluggishness and our blind confidence leave the field free to them. I sincerely confess that I personally have doubted that competition. But now I have seen—I have felt it—and I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed. Besides, I am not the only one to think so, the "Societe intercontonale" have sent a delegate to make inquiries, and his report perfectly agrees with mine. Up to this very day we have believed America to be dependent upon Europe. We have been mistaken. The Americans will send us their products since we cannot send them our own. We ask ourselves whether the Americans can maintain their prices? I answer, yes, they can; for if they obtain a good profit on their superior quality goods they can afford to be satisfied with a smaller profit on the lower grades of watches. In America everything is made by machinery; here we make everything by hand. We count in Switzerland about forty thousand workmen, making on an average each per annum 40 watches. In the United States the average is 150 watches. Therefore the machine produces three and a half to four times more than the workman. It remains for us to solve the situation. But how can we get out of the corner into which we have been driven? To-day, even without machines, we cannot dispose of the 1,600,000 watches, which our people can manufacture. How will it be if we establish machines which will thrice increase our production? We must either diminish the number of our hands and make machines, or else cling to our system and be resigned to see our industry decline.

Gentlemen, I do not pretend to point out the remedy. I simply call your attention to the evil that is all. It remains for you to find the cure. However, I believe that it will be good to do for our mechanicians what we have done for our watchmakers—that is, to create schools. You must not despair; you must not desert the field; we must, on the contrary, organize for resistance, and to re-conquer the lost ground. If America closes her gates to us by custom duties and exorbitant freights, we are, at least, left the resource of energetically fighting against her European markets.

Had the Philadelphia exhibition taken place five years later, we should have been totally annihilated without knowing whence or how we received the terrible blow. We have believed ourselves masters of the situation, when we really have been on a volcano. And to-day we must actually struggle if we do not want to encounter in all the markets that rival manufacture. Did we not sneer at Besancon at the outset? And now Besancon suffices for France and besides, she exports her surplus of manufacture. We ask ourselves if, in reducing the prize of watches, we can increase their sale in the same proportion? If the sales do not increase, what will become of us? We shall have an enormous stock of goods and a permanent stagnation. The custom duties, you know, amount to 25 per cent. For a long time hopes have been entertained that they might be reduced We cannot count on it. America needs all her resources, especially in the present situation; and, whether democrats or republicans be in power, we cannot hope for a reduction in import duties. We must therefore make up our minds to lose the American market!

It has been said, and it has been complacently repeated, that the Americans do not make the entire watch, and that they are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch. This is a mistake. The Waltham Company make the entire watch—from the first screw to the case and dial. It would even be difficult for them to use our products, so great is the regularity, so minute the precision with which their machines work. They arrive at the regulation of the watch—so to say—without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster, the foreman delivers to him the corresponding hairspring and the watch is regulated. [Sensation among the audience.] Here is what I have seen, gentlemen! I asked from the director of the Waltham company a watch of the fifth grade. A large safe was opened before me; at random I took a watch out of it and fastened it to my chain. The director having asked me to let him have the watch for two or three days, so as to observe its motion, I answered, 'On the contrary, I persist in wearing it just as it is to obtain an exact idea of your manufacture. At Paris I set my watch by a regulator on the Boulevard, and on the sixth day I observed that it had varied thirty-two seconds. And this watch is of the fifth American grade; it costs 75 francs (movement without case). At my arrival at Locle I showed the watch to one of our first adjusters, who asked permission to 'take it down,' in other words, to take it to pieces. I, however, wished first to observe it; and here is the result, which I noted: Hanging daily variation one and a half seconds; variation in different positions from four to eight seconds; in the 'heated room' the variation was very slight. Having thus observed it, I handed the watch to the adjuster, who took it down. After the lapse of a few days, he came to me and said, word for word: 'I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among 50,000 of our manufacture.'

This watch, gentlemen, I repeat to you, I took at hazard—out of a heap, as we say. You understand from this example that the American watch may be preferred to the Swiss. I have finished, gentlemen, and I have told you of things such as I have seen them. It remains for us to profit from this sad experience, and to improve our manufacture. Competent men are not wanting among us; they must go to work at once.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

THE BULK OF THE IMMENSE FORTUNE LEFT TO WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

After Liberal Provision for His Family and Relations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—To-day the will of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was opened at the residence of Mrs. Thorn, daughter of the deceased, and read in the presence of the family, after which William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell and counsel proceeded to the surrogate's office and petitioned for its probate. The will is dated Jan. 9, 1875, and a codicil is attached, dated June 30, 1875. The will directs executors to pay Mrs. Vanderbilt $500,000, settled on her at marriage, together with the family mansion, statuary, furniture, plate, two carriages, one pair of carriage horses, etc. To the five daughters, Mrs. James M. Cross, Mrs. William K. Thorne, Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Mrs. Daniel Torrance and N. B Laban, $1,250,000 registered bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads and $1,240,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds of the New York and Harlem railroad company, to be divided in equal shares; to Mrs. Daniel B. Allen, a daughter, $400,000 in tenfortes in trust, upon which she is to receive the interest, and upon her decease the $400,000 in bonds is to go to her children; to his daughter, Mrs. Eliza Osgood, the interest on $300,000 of the same class of bonds, and at her decease the principal goes to the residuary legatee; to his daughter, Mrs Catherine Lafitte, the interest on $500,000 in ten-forty bonds, and, at her death the bonds are to be divided among her children; to his son, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, the interest on $300,000 in bonds given to residuary legate; to his sister, Phœbe, $1,200 per annum during life; to his niece, Phœbe Ann Blake $300 per annum; to Rebecca Little and her daughter, Cornelia, $200 each per annum; to his brother Jacob H. Vanderbilt, $30,000 first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island railway company; to his niece, Annie Root, $20,000 of like bonds; to his nephew, Cornelius V. DeForrest, $10,000 registered Lake Shore bonds; to his niece Phœbe Ann Dusten, $5,000 consolidated New York and Harlem bonds; to Mrs. Sophia White, $5,000 of like bonds; to his niece, Charlotte Haskell, $5,000 of such bonds; to each of three daughters of his niece, Phœbe Ann Dusten, $5,000 in such bonds; to Charles Simonson, son of his nephew, Charles M. Simonson, deceased, $10,000 in like bonds, to his family physician, Dr. Jared Laisley, $10 000 in like bonds; to Capt. James Braised, formerly in the employ of the commodore $4,000 in such bonds; to Lambert Wardell, an old and faithful clerk, $20,000 in such bonds; to his grandson, Wm. K. Thorn, son of his daughter Emily, $25,000 in registered bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company; to Samuel Patton Hand, a brother of the commodore's mother, one such registered bond of said company, $5,000; to Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, $25,000 in such registered bonds; to Mrs Maria Leicher, wife of Gen. Gordon Granger, $10,000 such registered bonds, and to the wife of his nephew, Samuel Barton, $25,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island railway company.

All the rest, residue and remainder of his property and estate is bequeathed to William H. Vanderbilt, his heirs, executors, administrators and assignees forever.

William H. Vanderbilt, his sons Cornelius and William, and Samuel Barton, nephew of the commodore, are appointed executors of the will and trustees. If Barton refuses to act as executor and trustee without compensation, the bequest to his wife becomes cancelled and the bonds revert to the residuary estate.

The codicil bequeathed to his grandson Cornelius Vanderbilt, a son of William H., 22,396 shares of capital stock in the New York and Harlem railroad company, and 31,650 shares of capital stock in the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company; to William K. Vanderbilt, another son of William H., 20,000 shares in the New York Central and Hudson river railroad company stock; to Frederick W. Vanderbilt, another son of William H., 20,000 shares of the same stock to be delivered when he becomes of age; to George Vanderbilt, another son of William H., 20,000 shares of same stock, to be delivered at the age of 21; to his beloved wife, Frank A. Vanderbilt, 2,000 shares of like stock, in addition to previous bequests.

The will is witnessed by Francis P. Freeman, Sidney A. Carey, Joseph Harker and Charles A. Rapallo, and the codicil by Edwin L. Worcester, S. D. Errickson and Charles A. Rapallo.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S CHILDREN.

Commodore Vanderbilt's children, in the order of their birth, were as follows:

The first was Phœbe Jane, who married J. M. Cross. She is sixty-two years of age, and lives in New York with her husband. They have four children, two boys and two gir